

William Stannard
48, Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 620.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

—New and Popular MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT by the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR (consisting of twenty-five voices), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at a Quarter past Eight.

New LECTURE by J. H. PIPPER, Esq., on "AQUARIUMS, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS;" illustrated with numerous specimens.

New LECTURE by Mr. KISO, on "The ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE on board the Agamemnon and Niagara."

GREAT INCREASE of the DISSOLVING VIEWS and PANORAMAS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR, &c., with an interesting LECTURE on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the CHINESE, by A. E. SPENCER, Esq.

Stevens's Eighty New Cosmographs and Life-like Stereoscopes. The Diver and Diving Bell; more than 3,000 Models and Works of Art; Electrical Experiments; Machinery always in Motion; Montanari's Art Wax-Work, &c., &c.

Exhibition daily, at One and Half-past Seven, of interesting OBJECTS, including IMPURE LONDON THAMES WATER, in the far-famed Polytechnic OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of this Society, will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at Eleven o'clock, when SEVEN CANDIDATES will be Elected to the Benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,

I. VALE MUMMERY, Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN.

The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock, and close at One precisely.
Persons Subscribing at the Election may Vote immediately.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

A SERVICE will be held at the POULTRY CHAPEL on FRIDAY EVENING, September 25th, in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, as Principal of New College. The Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON will present a brief Sketch of the history of the College. The Rev. JAMES STRATTEN will deliver an Address of Welcome to Dr. Halley; and the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, an address to the Congregation. The devotional portions of the Service will be conducted by the Rev. S. B. BERGE; the Rev. JOHN WATSON, President of Hackney College, and the Rev. Dr. SPENCE. Service to commence at half-past Six o'clock.

The attendance of the supporters and friends of the College is respectfully invited.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LINDFIELD, Sussex, will be laid on MONDAY NEXT, the 21st September, by Mr. ALDERMAN WIRE.

The Proceedings will commence at half-past One o'clock. The Rev. JAMES SPENCE, D.D., of Poultry Chapel, London, will deliver an Address.

Dinner at Three o'clock, and Tea at Five, after which a Public Meeting will be held in the Assembly Room, when the Pastor, the Rev. J. E. Judson, Revs. A. King, R. Hamilton, and other Ministers and Gentlemen will speak.

OAKLANDS CHAPEL, SHEPHERD'S BUSIL.

LORD'S-DAY SERVICES.

The Rev. JOHN STENT, Minister of the Chapel, will preach in the Morning at Eleven; in the Evening at half-past Six. T. commence Sept. 20th.

WEEK-DAY SERVICE.

Thursday Evening at Seven o'clock.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Instituted 1758. Incorporated 1848.

For children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

Patron, the Queen.

FIFTY CHILDREN will be ADMITTED into the SCHOOL during the PRESENT YEAR. Forms to fill up, and Lists of Governors, may be obtained at the Office of the Charity. No application can be received for the November Election after the 1st of October. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age. All the votes polled at one election are carried forward to the next, and new Subscribers can vote in November. Contributions are earnestly solicited to meet the increased expenditure, and in aid of the Centenary Fund.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Offices: 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

TO GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by an INDEPENDENT MINISTER, a LITTLE BOY about Six Years of Age, to EDUCATE with his own Son, and to be treated in like manner as to domestic comfort and kindness. An Orphan would be preferred.

For Particulars apply to H. H. H., Post-office, Hanley, Staffordshire.

THE REV. R. A. VAUGHAN, B.A., has arranged to receive into his family TWO PUPILS who may require assistance in preparing for the classes of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, or in STUDYING for the B.A. DEGREE. Terms, £130 the Academic Year. For pupils not attending College classes, £160.

Address, 19, Alexander-street, Westbourne-park.

WANTED, in a FINISHING SCHOOL, a YOUNG LADY as ARTICLED PUPIL.

Apply by letter, stating age, &c., to Iris, 26, Charlwood-street, Belgrave-road, Piccadilly.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—WANTED, for a YOUTH, aged Seventeen, a SITUATION in the GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS. He has had two years' experience in a Drapery and Grocery Trade.

Apply to S. Batcock, Shoreham, Sussex.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in the GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS, a YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT.

Address, stating age, salary, experience, and reference, Mr. C. Rose, Draper, Dorking.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, about October 12th, an industrious YOUNG MAN, for a respectable Trade in a Country Town. A Permanent Situation.

Apply to James Chandler, Odiham, Hants.

J. KIRTY, Market-place, Buckingham, is in WANT of an ASSISTANT in the GENERAL DRAPERY. Also of a YOUTH as an IMPROVER. Members of a Christian Church preferred.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION to take the CARE of a SHOP, or to ASSIST in any BUSINESS, where he could make himself thoroughly useful. Has a knowledge of Book-keeping and quick at figures.

Address, T. W. J., Harpenden, Herts.

A GENTLEMAN, engaged in his own Business in the City, is in want of PARTIAL BOARD and LODGING, in a Private Family, a few miles in the country, where he could meet with agreeable society.

Address, N. M., at the Office of this Paper.

TO CLOCK and WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, by an experienced MAN, a SITUATION as FOREMAN or MANAGER, or to take the Management of a Branch Business. References unexceptionable.

Address, A. B., Mr. Taylor's, Campden, Gloucestershire.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN. Thoroughly understands both branches, and can be highly recommended for ability and conduct. The advertiser has been accustomed to a brisk counter and provincial wholesale trade. Six years' good character. Country preferred.

M. M. M., Savings Bank, Kennington, Surrey.

WANTED, in the GROCERY, a strong active YOUTH, who has been a year or two in the business and desires improvement.

Apply to Mr. S. Senbrook, Kelvedon, Essex.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged Eighteen Years, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT to a GROCER in a Country Town.

Address to A. B., care of Mr. Medcalf, Chemist, Ware, Herts.

TO TAILORS' FOREMEN.—WANTED, one who thoroughly understands his Business, and can Cut well.

Apply to Mr. J. White, Tailor and Outfitter, Aldershot.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or PARTIAL BOARD, for One or Two GENTLEMEN, in a Serious Family. The House airy and commodious.

Address, H. E., 10, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER and his WIFE, without Family, would be happy to receive a SINGLE GENTLEMAN as RESIDENT with them. The Situation is mild and salubrious, being open to the South, and within two miles of the sea-shore, which commands beautiful views of the Isle of Wight, the Solent, and the Southampton Water. It is also within one and a half miles of the Fareham Station, on the South-Western Line.

Respectable References required. For Particulars apply to Rev. John Stokes, Titchfield, Hants.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. E. HAYES and CO., WATLING WORKS, have a VACANCY for Three or Four PUPILS. The above Firm was built and is conducted for the Training of Young Men for Mechanical Engineers. A part of each day is spent in studying the Theory.

For prospectuses and particulars apply to Edward Hayes and Co., Watling Works, Stony Stratford.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £25 each, including cost of conveyance.

For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell-street.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, for new Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on Wednesday, the 23rd, at a Quarter past Nine o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz., from the 22nd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The Yearly Payment for each Pupil is 1st, of which 6l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter past Nine to Three-quarters past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry; Social Economy, Vocal Part Music, Singing, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing. Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education. There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first two terms, there are short Examinations, which are taken into account in the General Examination. No absence by a Boy from any one of the Examinations of his Classes is permitted except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Thursday, October 1; those of the Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, October 13.

August, 1857.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
Faculty of Arts and Laws.—Session 1857-58.

The SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 13, when Professor CREASY, A.M., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely.

CLASSES

Latin—Prof. Newman.
Greek—Prof. Malden, A.M.
Sanskrit—Prof. Goldstickler.
Hebrew—Prof. Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Prof. Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani and Telugu—Prof. Dowson.
Tamil—Prof. Baron Von Streng.
Gujarati—Prof. Dādābāhi Naoroji.
English Language and Literature—Prof. MAISON, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Prof. Merlet.
Italian Language and Literature—Prof. Gallenga.
German Language and Literature—Prof. Heumann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Prof. Key, A.M.
Mathematics—Prof. De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Prof. Potter, A.M.
Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson.
Civil Engineering—Prof. Harman H. Lewis, A.M.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Prof. Eaton Hodgkinson.

Architecture—Prof. Donaldson, M.I.B.A.
Geology and Mineralogy—Prof. Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing Teacher—Mr. Moore.
Botany—Prof. Lindley, Ph.D.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Prof. Grant, M.D.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Prof. the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D.

Ancient and Modern History—Prof. Creasy, A.M.
Political Economy—Prof. Waley, A.M.
Law—Prof. Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Prof. Foster, A.M., LL.D.
Schoolmasters' Classes—Prof. Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrew Scholarships.—Two Andrew Scholarships, one of 100l. and one of 60l., will be awarded in October, 1857, and the same in October, 1858, to proficients in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, Students in the College or Pupils in the School.

A Joseph Hume scholarship in Jurisprudence, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1858, and in December of every third year afterwards.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1859, and in December of every third year afterwards.

A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1860, and in December of every third year afterwards.

Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, Matriculated Students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Connell's Prize for Law, 10l.

Mr. George Knott's Prize for an Astronomical Essay, 10l.

College Prize for English Essay, 5l.

Prospectuses and further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College; also special Prospectuses, showing the Courses of Instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the East India Company's Civil Service.

EDWARD S. CREASY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1857.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Thursday, the 1st of October.

The Junior School will open on Tuesday, the 22nd of September.

EDUCATION.—UNTHANKS-ROAD, NORWICH.

Miss NEWBIGIN receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally Boarded and carefully instructed. The attention of the Pupils is directed to the cultivation of the useful combined with the ornamental, as a preparation for the discharge of those duties likely to devolve upon them in after life. The House is pleasantly situated, and, to secure the happiness of the Pupils, the domestic arrangements are regulated as much as possible like those of a private family; thus uniting the discipline of school with the comfort of home.

Prospectuses and References on application.

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE.—CHURCH-FIELD HOUSE, MARGATE.

At this old-established School YOUNG GENTLEMEN receive a superior education, thoroughly qualifying them for either professional or commercial life, or for the Government examinations. The situation is highly salubrious, and the domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, securing to the pupils every comfort. Terms moderate.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. F. L. Soper.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTH-AMPTON.

A good ENGLISH EDUCATION, combining Moral Training, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and Practical Land Surveying. Instruction, oral, wholly given by the Principal; under whose inspection the Scholars constantly are.

Food unlimited, and of the best quality. Vacations short and but twice in the Year. No Extras.

Terms, £6 per quarter. Washing included.

Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. J. Dyer.

N.B.—The Sons of TRADESMEN and FARMERS will find many advantages at the above Establishment.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

Capital, One Million. Life, Fire, and Loan business transacted on liberal terms.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

OFFICES.

LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

36A, MOORGATE-STREET, (East Side).

Capital 125,000*l.*, in 15,000 Shares of 10*l.* and 5*l.* each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20*l.* to 1,000*l.*, for short or long periods.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 5*l.* per cent.

BANK for SAVINGS.—Interest, 5*l.* per cent. to 4*l.*

Annuities Granted on liberal terms.

AGENCY.—Shareholders are permitted to make their bills payable at the Company's Offices without charge; and the Public generally are offered similar facilities, by arrangement, whether residing in London or Country.

N.B. Deposits for Three Months certain at 5½ per cent., and for Six Months certain at 5 per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

BANK of DEPOSIT**NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.**

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W., (Head Office).

No. 2, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

No. 202, UNION-STREET, ABERDEEN.

No. 8, CHERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 9, PAVILION-BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

No. 64, HIGH-STREET, LEWES.

No. 9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

No. 52, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

This Company was Established in 1844, for the purpose of opening to the public an easy and unquestionably safe mode of investment, with a high and uniform rate of interest.

The plan of the Bank of Deposit differs entirely from that of ordinary Banks in the mode of employing capital—money deposited with this Company being principally lent upon well-secured Life Interests, Reversions in the Government Funds, or other property of ample value. This class of securities, although not immediately convertible, it is well known, yields the greatest amount of profit, combined with perfect safety. Further, Loans made by the Company are collaterally secured by a Policy of Assurance on the life of the Borrower, or his nominee, effected at a rate of premium which insures the validity of the Policy against every possible contingency.

Thus depositors are effectually protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing revenue arising from the premiums on Assurances thus effected yields ample profit to the Company, and provides for all the expenses of management.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of depositors.

A receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

RATE AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The rate of interest since the establishment of the Company has never been less than five per cent. per annum; and it is confidently anticipated that the same careful and judicious selection from securities of the description above-mentioned will enable the Board of Management to continue this rate to depositors.

The interest is payable in January and July, on the amount standing in the name of the depositor on the 30th June and 31st of December, and for the convenience of parties residing at a distance may be received at the Branch Offices, or remitted through Country Bankers.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

8, Pall Mall East, London

Forms for opening accounts may be obtained at any of the Branches or Agencies, or they will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Managing Director.]

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES

receive Deposits of 5*l.* and upwards to 10,000*l.*, at Six per Cent. interest. Ample Security. No partnership liability.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager.

County Fire Office, 41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

(Incorporated.)—Deposits received at Six per Cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.

Chairman—The EARL OF DEVON.

6, Cannon-street, West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

BRITISH PROTECTOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

27, New Bridge-street, London.

Capital, £100,000,—fully subscribed.

During the first six months of 1857, this highly successful Company has issued 591 Policies, assuring £81,150, and producing, in Annual Premiums, £2,995 16*s.* 3*d.*

Liberal terms will be allowed to active agents on application to the Secretary, JOHN PHILLIPS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The Directors are prepared to make ADVANCES, either in Large or Small Sums, on Mortgage of Freehold, Copyhold, Funded, or Leasehold Property.

Application for such Advances may be made, post paid, to the Secretary, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

By order of the Board,

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH,

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6*l.* PER WEEK,

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722*l.*

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

RAISING THE ENTRANCE FEE FROM ONE SHILLING TO FIVE SHILLINGS!!!

In consequence of the very great prosperity of this Society, the Entrance Fee will be increased as above the day after the next Meeting, which will be the last opportunity afforded for taking Shares at the present low rate of admission.

INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 5.

Shares, 60*l.* Entrance Fee, 1*s.* Monthly Subscriptions, 5*s.* per Share. No Redemption Fees. No Ballot. Fixed at Ten Years' duration. 6 per Cent. on Withdrawal.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. S. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. THOMAS BLAKE, 4, Canonbury-street, Islington.

Mr. THOMAS ALAND, 18, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. ALAND, 18, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

Mr. BLAKE, 4, Canonbury-street.

Mr. BUCKE, 54, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. DAVIES, 21, Hanway-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. HALL, 30, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.

Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.

Mr. HENDERSON, 4, St. John's-terrace, Islington.

Mr. JACKSON, 29, Werrington-street, Oakley-square.

Mr. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. JOHNSON, 21, Wells-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. LOVELL, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. MUNDY, 2, John-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. NOEL, 16, Granby-street, Hampstead-road.

Mr. ROBERTS, Chapel-street, Soho.

Mr. SCHWERTZER, 4, Broad-court, Long-acre.

Mr. SHAW, Roslyn-hill, Hampstead.

Mr. SPURDENS, 12, High-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. WILLIS, 3, Charles-street, Soho-square.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.

TREASURER.

Mr. WILLIS, 3, Charles-street, Soho-square.

BANKERS.

LONDON and COUNTY BANK, 21, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR.

G. JOHN SHAW, Esq., 8, Farnival's-inn, Holborn.

SURVEYORS.

Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.

Mr. JACKSON, 29, Werrington-street, Oakley-square.

Mr. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.

SECRETARY.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road (near Exmouth-street), Clerkenwell, W.C.

The THIRD SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Eight o'clock, at WARDOUR CHAPEL SCHOOL, CHAPEL-STREET, WARDOUR-STREET, SOHO.

1,000*l.* will be offered for competition at Eight o'clock.

The "INDEPENDENT" Building Societies occupy, unquestionably, a commanding position in the list of Investment Associations, being amongst the most prosperous Societies ever established in London.

No losses were ever sustained by these Societies, all Property being surveyed, prior to acceptance, by Three competent Surveyors.

The large Capital at the command of the Board will enable the Directors to make unlimited Advances.

Large Interest paid upon Investment Shares and Loan Deposits.

Liabilities upon Shares and Deposits promptly met.

Females, Minors, and Persons residing in any part of the Country can join, and have all the advantages of the London Members. A Discount of 2*s.* per Share will be allowed upon prepayment of Twelve Months' subscription. Subscriptions due and payable the First Tuesday in the Month, at the above School-room, between the hours of Seven and Half-past Eight. Rules may be obtained of the Secretary, price 6*d.* Shares may be had daily of the Secretary, Mr. HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, near Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, or of any of the Directors.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premiums on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience, or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000*l.* to 1,638*l.*

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.* EACH.

| Date of Insurance. | Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851. | Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856. | Sum payable after Death. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1820..... | £ s. d. 523 16 0 | £ s. d. 114 5 0 | £ s. d. 1638 1 0 |
| 1825..... | 382 14 0 | 103 14 0 | 1486 0 0 |
| 1830..... | 241 12 0 | 98 2 0 | 1334 14 0 |
| 1835..... | 185 3 0 | 88 17 0 | 1274 0 0 |
| 1840..... | 128 15 0 | 84 18 0 | 1213 0 0 |
| 1845..... | 65 15 0 | 79 18 0 | 1145 13 0 |
| 1850..... | 10 0 0 | 75 15 0 | 1085 15 0 |
| 1855..... | — | 15 0 0 | 1015 0 0 |

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

TO EMIGRANTS.—STEAM from LIVERPOOL to

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

STREET PREACHING IN IRELAND.

OUR Milesian neighbours have a way of their own in most matters. They are specially fond of taking "short cuts" to the objects they have in view, apparently indifferent whether the said cut lies in a right direction, or in a wrong one, and whether in pursuing it they do not place themselves at a greater distance from their goal than they were at starting. In short, Paddy seems to be devoid of the faculty of discerning the connexion between means and end. He "makes a rush" at what he wants, never staying to reflect that making a rush will very probably eventuate in the frustration of his purpose, and in mischief to himself. But we must honestly admit that Paddy is not peculiar in this respect. The disposition seems to seize upon imported inhabitants, just as if the exciting cause of it floated in the air of Ireland like a miasma.

A rather sad illustration of this propensity has recently occurred at Belfast. The Roman Catholics of Ireland have been wont to insist pretty loudly, and very properly, too, upon perfect "religious equality." Some of them, we are sorry to observe, are unwilling to give what they reasonably desire to take. Were a Roman Catholic priest prevented from preaching the doctrines of his church in any open space in London, or elsewhere, by the brutality of a mob, we should never hear the last of Protestant intolerance. But in Belfast, "religious equality" assumes quite another aspect. There the cry has been "Down with open-air preaching!" There a notice of an intended proclamation of the gospel in the streets by a Presbyterian clergyman, is described in such terms as these:—"Our religion is again to be assailed, our public walks obstructed by that low and ruffianly fanaticism which has been lately got up by our evangelical neighbours for the purpose of giving annoyance to their Catholic neighbours." There the idea of religious freedom seems to suggest, in reference to Protestant field-preachers, the necessity of "compelling these disturbers of the public peace to respect the feelings of those who differ from them in religion." Accordingly, Belfast has been a scene of disgraceful rioting. Mobs have encountered mobs in fiercest collision. The military have been called out—the Riot Act has been read—several persons have been more or less dangerously wounded—a commission of inquiry has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant—and the first commercial and manufacturing city of Ireland has all but lost its senses in a tornado of polemical excitement.

If this be anything more than an ebullition of wrath on the part of the lower class of Romanists at Belfast, stimulated to phrenzy by Orange ferocity—if the Roman Catholic priesthood and gentry really dislike the street preaching of Protestant clergymen—if they see in it the slightest danger to their church—we beg to suggest to them that the remedy of what they regard as an evil is not to be found in violence. No sect ever yet found itself successful in putting down antagonistic doctrines by force—much less by the brutality of a mob. In a free country like this, no religious community has just reason to

be offended because the clergy of another communion avail themselves of all lawful opportunities to proclaim their spiritual tenets. Tetchiness on this head is always looked upon as a sign of weakness. The Roman Catholics of Ireland should be manly enough to give to every ecclesiastical competitor "a fair field"—and then, if it please them, "no favour." But Ireland cannot be held a charmed circle, in which Protestantism is to be debarred from lifting up her voice in the streets. Let those who do not wish to hear her, keep away! There is room enough surely for all. But we grieve to have observed, before this Belfast *émeute*, a sad readiness, on the part of some open-mouthed clamourers for "religious equality," to sanction, and even applaud, the most unmistakeable manifestations of mob tyranny when displayed in overbearing a free out-door preaching by Protestants. They have resented all such efforts of zeal as insulting—they have treated them as a social offence. They have claimed for their church in Ireland an immunity which they would regard as intolerable if it were insisted upon against themselves by Protestants in this country. And instead of protecting, they are but exposing themselves, by the means to which they allow their countrymen to resort.

On the other hand, however, we have very strong misgivings as to the wisdom of the course pursued by the street-preachers at Belfast. Mr. Hanna, in his placarded address to the Protestants of that city, represents the necessity of upholding "blood-bought and cherished rights," and calls upon his adherents to "rise to a man in the spirit of their fathers, and proclaim that the liberty and right of street-preaching will be maintained." Now, the propriety of this sort of contest with a ruffianly mob may be tested by referring it either to the obligations of the Christian religion, or to the dictates of civil expediency.

If Mr. Hanna imagines that he was fulfilling his Christian duty as a minister, in persisting to preach in the streets of Belfast, in defiance of an excited mob, and with a moral certainty of provoking a collision between Romanists and Protestants, we cannot but judge him to have been woefully mistaken. Not that we would question, for a single moment, the right and the duty of every minister of Christ to deliver his Master's message, "whether men will hear, or whether they will forbear." We are no advocates for running away from danger. The highest Christian heroism may often be displayed in facing it. But that heroism, let us remind Mr. Hanna, is *religious* only so far as it dares to meet the violence of gainsayers by the meekness, the gentleness, the self-abnegation, and the reliance upon spiritual force and divine protection, which are the scriptural arms of an opposed minister of the gospel. We do not contend that the Belfast street-preachers were bound to suspend their work because it stirred the anger of a Romish mob. But, as servants of Jesus Christ, we do say, that if they thought it to be their duty to persevere, and thus to prove their fidelity to their commission, and their desire at all hazards to save souls, they ought to have confined themselves to true Christian weapons. Their *spiritual* success depended upon this. They might have subjected themselves to insult—they might have exposed their limbs and lives—they might even have offered themselves up as a sacrifice to lawless hate—but if they had done so, as Stephen and Paul did in apostolic times, or as Wesley and Whitfield did in the last generation—they would then have been acting in the true spirit of their mission, and approving themselves faithful to their divine Lord. And their persistence, conducted in this spirit of religious dependence, so far from destroying, or even endangering their moral influence, would have increased it, inasmuch as every Christian truth uttered from their lips, under such circumstances, would have fallen on their hearers' hearts with all the force which consistent example can impart to it. This, unfortunately, was not Mr. Hanna's plan. He strove to awe numbers by the exhibition of still

greater numbers. He rejoiced that the assembly he gathered around him "wondered at their own strength." He prided himself on the fact that his supporters "arose, calm but powerful, as the thunder reposing in the cloud." Well! refer this sort of self-defence to what you will—but let it not be pretended that it falls within the scope of a Christian minister's duty, or that it was calculated to further his spiritual work.

There is another test, however, by which Mr. Hanna's work may be tried. His object may have been, as a citizen of a free country, to uphold, in his own person, a threatened civil right. If so, he has no right to plead the sacredness of his commission in vindication of his conduct, but must consent to be judged by the standard of civil expediency. Let it be remembered that his legal right to preach the gospel was not questioned by authority, but merely interrupted in its exercise by lawlessness. Now, it was not for him to assume the putting down of that lawlessness by an extempore and unauthorised display of physical power. That duty the constitution has wisely delegated to the magistracy—and if they were remiss, suitable steps should have been taken to compel them to preserve intact the public peace. Mr. Hanna, however, deliberately cheats them of the opportunity of exercising their magisterial authority, fearful lest it might be exerted to restrain himself. No reasonable standard of civil morality can justify this method of maintaining civil rights. In short, Mr. Hanna's *object*, both religiously and politically, seems to us to have been right—but he has adopted a most blundering, and, we may add, suicidal course with a view to maintain it. His "short cut" to "liberty of preaching" leads him away from it.

THE NEW BURIAL ACT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As having carefully watched the operation of the New Burial Acts in their bearing on the rights and interests of Dissenters, I beg permission to describe in your columns the ecclesiastical characteristics of the measure—the fifth of the series!—which has just become law; with the triple purpose of showing what has already been effected in the direction of religious equality—of indicating the points which will still require the exercise of vigilance—and of stimulating to continued exertion until there has been obtained the whole of that which we are entitled to demand.

Up to the year 1852 there was, in England, no public provision for the burial of the dead, which in any way recognised the existence of Nonconformists. They, in common with other parishioners, had the right of interment in the churchyards. But there none but ministers of the Church Establishment could conduct a funeral service, no other than the service of that establishment could be permitted; and in the case of the unbaptized even that could be withheld. Whatever fees could, on the plea of custom, be demanded by clergyman, clerk, or sexton, must be paid, and it was in the power of those functionaries, as having, practically, irresponsible control over the churchyard, to inflict annoyance on those who came into enforced contact with them.

It is true that, in some cases, Dissenters provided burial grounds of their own, but these were popularly supposed to be less secure from "desecration" than consecrated ground—a notion not unnaturally fostered by interested parties. Joint stock cemeteries also had come into existence; but, for the most part, they were planned with the apparent purpose of discouraging the use of unconsecrated ground, and the bishops took care to insist, in the House of Lords, that their clergy, if they lost the bodies, should continue to receive the fees of their parishioners!

Zeal for sanitary reform at length brought this unjust and repulsive system to a sudden end. The churchyards were to be shut up, and new places of sepulture must needs be opened. It was out of the question to think of simply re-producing the churchyards. Parochial cemeteries, chosen, planned,

and managed by popularly elected boards, were therefore provided for. It was required that a portion of every cemetery should remain unconsecrated, and have its own chapel; consequently, that Nonconformists should be enabled to avail themselves of the services of their own ministers. The incumbents, clerks, and sextons, were to continue to receive the ancient fees, but not in respect to any burials in unconsecrated ground. People, therefore, who cared nothing for consecration were placed on a footing with those who did, and in respect to the payment of fees, enjoyed an immunity from clerical exactions which were fastened afresh on members of the episcopalian body.

The law of 1852 (confined to the metropolis), extended and improved, as it was, by the law of 1853, was immensely in advance, both in spirit and in letter, of that which it displaced, and, if worked fairly would have worked smoothly also. But the upholders of "things as they were," less liberally inclined than the Legislature, sought to frustrate its intentions. Churchmen strove to keep Dissenters out of the burial boards. They allotted miserably small, or ill-chosen, plots of ground for Nonconformist use. They insisted on keeping the unconsecrated at a wide distance from the consecrated chapel. Instead of having one common burial ground, they wished for two, by the erection of high walls or railings, to fence off the episcopal from the unepiscopal portion. Bishops played into the hands of these parties, and thwarted more equitably minded Churchmen, by refusing to consecrate ground unless their own, as well as the law's, requirements were fulfilled. The Bishops of Exeter, Carlisle, and Rochester, were staunch on the wall question. The Bishop of Salisbury wanted an altar in the episcopal chapel. The Bishop of St. David's price was a carriage for the clergyman, that he might ride to earn the fees the Legislature had secured for him!

There were questions of money as well as of feeling. The board could not pay the clergy fees on the burial of Dissenters, but they could—or thought they could—prevent Dissenters benefitting by the exemption, by making them pay the same amount in the unconsecrated ground, and paying it to one of their ministers, or else carrying it to the general account of the board. The pretext was, that it prevented indecorous competition, by making everybody pay alike. The real object was to keep out of sight the heaviness of the clerical impost, and to prevent the unconsecrated being any cheaper than the consecrated ground. The effect was to make Dissenters pay very much more for interments than they had done in their own grounds, which had just been compulsorily closed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State being required for certain of the board's plans, that official was memorialised and re-memoriated for Dissenting protection, and it is due to him, and to the Under-Secretary, to say, that, after they had become aware of the importance of the principles at issue, and had been fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, they justified Nonconformist memorialists in their view of the law, and refused to sanction any departure from it. It, however, required the greatest perseverance, and involved many a local struggle to bring matters to this pass, and even then there were burial boards which acted, and still act, in defiance of the Home-office dicta, declaring that the law courts must be appealed to for a judicial settlement of the questions in dispute.

Under such circumstances it appeared strange that, when the Government introduced another Amendment Bill, they made no attempt—except in respect to a single point—to relieve both the Home-office and the Dissenting body, by clearing away all the ambiguities, and meeting the ecclesiastical difficulties, which had arisen in the administration of the existing law. But when the Liberation of Religion Society, through Mr. Dillwyn,—who acted for them in the House of Commons in the matter—sought to make the bill a better measure, they had Sir George Grey's and Mr. Massey's support, and were thus enabled to carry all their amendments in the Commons as well as to preserve the most valuable of them unharmed in the House of Lords.

By the new act boards are now empowered to provide more than one burial ground, and instead of dividing a cemetery into consecrated and unconsecrated ground, may have two grounds, to be consecrated and unconsecrated respectively (sec. 3.) Power is also given for the transfer to a board of ground provided under the Church Building Acts, with permission, in such case, to add to it land to be used for burials otherwise than according to the rites of the Establishment (sec. 7.) The first of these two sections originated with the Government, and, with the second, will enable Dissenters, in certain cases, to get justice done them where it has (from the opera-

tion of the Church Buildings Acts, or other legal difficulties) heretofore been denied. But there is also a danger to be avoided. For, instead of providing one common ground, in which the remains of Conformist and Nonconformist may rest together, without any invidious distinctions to mark their separate resting-places, boards may be tempted to evade disagreeable discussions by providing distinct burial places for the two parties—to the great increase of expense, and also to the hindrance of the growth of sounder principles and better feelings than have hitherto prevailed in our funeral arrangements. The Government proposal, therefore, while it could not with reason be resisted, is one the application of which requires to be jealously watched.

It is now distinctly provided (sec. 10) that "it shall not be necessary" to erect any wall or fence between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of a burial ground, it being sufficient to indicate the division by sufficient boundary marks of stone or iron. This removes all doubt as to the intention of the Legislature, and will protect boards from such legal persecution as that at Tiverton is now enduring. But it will not prevent Church-riden boards putting up a wall of separation, if they be so minded themselves, or are willing to comply with unreasonable episcopal requirements. That, therefore, is a point on which the influence of public opinion must, in some cases, still be brought to bear. And it may now be done more easily than heretofore, because the power of the bishops in withholding consecration has, to a certain extent, received a salutary check.

For, henceforth, if a bishop refuses to consecrate, the board may appeal to the archbishop. If he decide that the ground is not "in a fit and proper condition for the purpose of interment according to the rites of the Church of England," the board is to put the ground in such condition. If, however, he shall decide that the ground ought to be consecrated, he is to communicate his decision to the bishop, and if within a month the bishop does not consecrate, it is obligatory on the archbishop to license the ground for interment, his license operating "to make lawful the use of the same as if it had been consecrated" (sec. 22). In other words, if a bishop remains obdurate, consecration will be dispensed with, the issue of an archbishop's license being only a decorous mode of doing without it! Nor is this all; for if the Secretary of State has notified that the provisions of the law have been complied with, the incumbent of a parish, his curate, or a clergyman authorised by either of them, may bury according to the rites of the Church, "prior to the decision" of both bishop and archbishop, not even a license issuing in such case! (sec. 13.) Practically, therefore, it may be anticipated that the refusal of consecration will cease to be a bugbear to frighten liberal Churchmen out of a disposition to meet the reasonable wishes of Dissenters.

That clause (17th) of the new act which regulates the payment of fees in unconsecrated ground, is so important that I quote it entire:—

No fees shall be charged or received by any burial board in respect of any service done, or right granted, in the unconsecrated portion of any burial-ground provided by such board, but such as are identical in amount with the fees charged and received in respect of the same service or right in the consecrated portion of such ground, *lest any such portion of such corresponding fees or payments which may be received for or on account of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton, or of any trustee for or on behalf of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton.*

By this enactment, it is conceived, it is made impossible for any board, with even a semblance of legality, so to frame a scale of charges as to make interment in unconsecrated ground as expensive as it has been made in consecrated ground, by the reservation of the pre-existing rights of, and the perpetuation of the fees which were paid to the clergy, clerks, and sextons, by our forefathers. It will secure to Dissenters, what, in fact, the whole community should possess, the right of interment at cost price, and the practical effect of the system will probably be, either that Churchmen, in many cases, will have more respect for their pockets than for consecration—which, according to Bishop Thirlwall is nothing but the signing of a legal document—or the clergy will have the wisdom to reduce their fees. In either case funeral rites will be made less extravagantly costly, and Dissenters, in fighting their own battle, will have gained something for the people at large.

These are the solid results of five years of quiet and unobtrusive agitation, and they, in my judgment, mark as clearly as anything which has occurred in modern times, the vigorous growth of the principles of religious equality. Let it not, however, be supposed that the work in this particular direction is now over. In places where Dissenters are in a minority, they will still have quite enough to do to compel boards to adhere to the spirit, as well as to the letter, of the law. Some mischief has already been done which is irremediable—as in the division

of ground, the erection of chapels, and such like. There are also scores of burial boards whose published scales of charges are framed on an illegal basis, and one scandalously unjust. These may, with the sanction of the parish vestry, be altered, and, as the approval of the Home Secretary will then be required, the protective power of the new law will come into play. More important still is the fact, that it is yet within the power of a majority in a parish to set aside the Burial Acts altogether, by resolving to provide a church-yard under the Church Building Acts. Already this device has been employed in some parishes avowedly for the purpose of defeating the object of the Legislature in passing the new acts.

There is, therefore, more legislative action yet required, and I am sanguine in the expectation that the time is approaching when such action will be of a broader, more decisive, and more thoroughly satisfactory character than anything yet witnessed. We ought to know nothing of any difference between consecrated and unconsecrated earth. There should be one common place of burial for all, and ministers of all denominations should have the right to range over the whole, and to officiate in any part of it. Such a change as this, with the abolition of the clerical right to tax the bodies of the dead, and to make a market of vaults and monuments, tombstones and tablets, would clear the Church of England from what is growingly felt to be a deep disgrace, and show to the world that we are a people who, while exercising the right to differ while we live, sink our differences in the grave, which with its "earth to earth—dust to dust—ashes to ashes!" ought to remind us only of our common humanity and our common responsibility to our common Father.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street,
Sept. 7, 1857.

ARCHDEACON DENISON IN THE CRY FOR VENGEANCE.—In a letter to the *Morning Star* Archdeacon Denison, Vicar of East Brent, expresses his belief that what is most wanted at the present time is, that Englishmen should pray for their enemies:—

Under any ordinary circumstances I should have been unwilling to speak publicly of what I am doing in this matter daily in my own parish church. But the spirit of extermination which is abroad amongst us, and which, though we may not doubt that it comes of the devil, is so largely stimulated by many of the public prints, is so horrible and revolting that I think every one of us is bound to contribute what little he can to check and warn against it.

It is my practice, at the opening of the Litany, to desire the prayers of the congregation for our countrymen and countrywomen, with their children, and others in India, and for all our faithful soldiers; and when I come to that part of the Litany which has the supplication for our enemies, just after the supplication for "mercy upon all men," to desire here again the prayers of the congregation for our enemies. Before the prayer "for all sorts and conditions of men" I join the two in one.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRICS.—It was stated some time since that it had been determined to erect two new bishoprics out of the extensive diocese of Toronto. One of these has already been formed, and after a keen contest between Dr. Cronyn, Rector of London, and Dr. Bethune, Archdeacon of York, the former was elected by the clergy and laity, in synod, to the Bishopric of Huron, and a commission for his consecration has been sent out by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Arrangements are now in progress—indeed are now nearly completed—for the immediate formation of the second bishopric, the seat of which will be at York. The clergy and laity have, it is said, agreed that in the election of a bishop there shall be no disagreement amongst them, and they will therefore unanimously elect Archdeacon Bethune as the first Bishop of York.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.—A meeting of the Inhabitants' Committee was held on Monday evening in the Queen-street Rooms—Mr. Macgregor in the chair. The object of the meeting was to arrange a programme of proceedings for bringing the subject fully before the public during the Parliamentary recess, with the view of being prepared with definite propositions to submit to the Legislature on its assembling in the beginning of the year. With the view of attaining this desirable object, the sub-committee proposed that the Town Council should transfer the whole ecclesiastical patronage and the whole ecclesiastical property in their hands to the Government, in return for the abolition of the impost and the relief of the council from all ecclesiastical duties. The secretary moved that the preparation of such an address be remitted to the sub-committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Aitken, and after considerable discussion it was unanimously adopted. The secretary further moved:—1st, That deputations be appointed to wait upon the members for the city, to make arrangements for introducing the subject at the beginning of Parliament, and to the Lord Advocate to explain the views of the committee; 2nd, That a special address to the laity of the Church Establishment be prepared to request their concurrence in the proposed arrangement; 3rd, That a circular be addressed to public bodies throughout Scotland, to request their assistance against the tax by petitions to Parliament and by influence with their representatives; 4th,

To prepare a statement to Lord Palmerston and the Government previous to the opening of the session, and to prepare petitions to Parliament. The unanimous consent of the meeting was given to these several propositions.—*Scottish Press.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Arrangements are in progress for the approaching visit to Cheltenham of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, who are expected to assemble in this town in the second week in October to the number of 300 or 400 ministers. Attention, at this meeting, will be specially directed to the revival of religion at home and abroad, the furtherance of education, and the progress of home and foreign missions. Among the papers proposed to be read are the following:—By Rev. Mr. Mather, a missionary from Agra, on "The present Aspect of Affairs in Bengal;" by Rev. Mr. Stoughton, of Kensington, on "The Pen and the Tongue; or, Tyndale and Whitfield;" and another, on "The Mode of Preaching best adapted to the Necessities of the Present Day." The Rev. J. Angell James will deliver a discourse to the Union. Meetings have been held during the week, at the Congregational Church, Winchcomb-street, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, when committees for superintending the requisite details were formed, and a pleasing spirit of cordial co-operation manifested on the part of the leading members of the congregation.—*Cheltenham Free Press.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GRANT FOR VICTORIA.—The grant, last year, to the several bodies who accept State aid was as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----|---|
| Church of England | £26,614 | 2 | 0 |
| Roman Catholics | 10,837 | 15 | 0 |
| Church of Scotland | 4,505 | 3 | 2 |
| Free Presbyterian Church | 3,203 | 3 | 7 |
| Wesleyans | 3,723 | 17 | 8 |
| Lutheran Church | 802 | 6 | 6 |
| Unitarians | 314 | 2 | 6 |

From this it appears that the Church of England receives more than half the entire grant. The following were the numbers of the principal denominations according to the censuses of 1851 and 1854:—

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Church of England | 37,433 | 108,002 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 18,014 | 45,111 |
| Churches of Scotland and | | |
| Presbyterian | 11,608 | 42,317 |
| Wesleyan Methodists | 4,988 | 15,284 |
| Other Protestants | 4,331 | 18,234 |

It thus appears that the numbers of the Church of England bear a fair proportion to the share of the fund awarded to her. The statistics of the minor bodies, the chief of whom adhere to the Voluntary principle, are as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Independents | 7,709 |
| Baptists | 4,724 |
| Lutherans | 3,014 |
| Unitarians | 1,180 |
| Society of Friends | 221 |
| Irvingites | 75 |
| Jews | 1,547 |
| Mormons | 132 |
| Mohammedans and Pagans | 3,009 |
| Those who profess no religion | 805 |

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THE MANCHESTER ART EXHIBITION.—The proposal for treating the Sunday scholars of Manchester to a visit to the Exhibition, free of cost, has been abandoned, having been found to be impracticable.

Religious Intelligence.

WESTERN COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this institution took place on Tuesday week, at Union Chapel, Courtenay-street, Plymouth. R. Peek, Esq., of Hazlewood, presided. A Rooker, Esq., secretary, read the report, which alluded in terms of great regret to the removal of Dr. Alliot, and also of the Rev. W. H. Griffiths, who had become head master of the Grammar School at Taunton. Consequent on the removal of Dr. Alliot to the college at Cheshunt, six students who were either actually in connexion with this institution or on probation, preferred to leave with him, and other students during the year have left the college, either permanently or for pastoral settlement; so that of the twenty-two students who were reported at the last annual meeting, only ten are at present in the institution, although with the admissions the present number is sixteen. Of the senior students who have left the college since the last annual meeting, five already occupy important positions in the Church of Christ. Mr. C. Chapman, M.A., has succeeded the late Rev. Richard Knill at Chester. Mr. F. E. Anthony, M.A., with the fullest confidence of the committee and of the students, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. W. H. Griffiths as professor of classics and mathematics in this college. Mr. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., has entered upon a most important sphere of labour at Bowden, near Manchester. Mr. C. Clemence, B.A., has accepted a very earnest and unanimous invitation from the church at Teignmouth, and Mr. J. Flower is, at present, supplying the Congregational church at Saxmundham in Suffolk. The changes which have taken place during the past year, and especially the death of the late valued and diligent assistant treasurer, the Rev. J. E. Trevor, have had a very depressing influence on the funds; but, with the appointment of the Rev. W. M. Paull, of Tavistock, to the office of assistant treasurer, the committee have an assurance that the pecuniary concerns of the college will receive, as they require, close and anxious attention. The appeal for funds was necessarily urgent. Several resolutions were afterwards proposed by the Rev.

E. Jones, J. Pyer, M. Slater, H. Madgin, J. Allen, Mr. Plimsaul, Mr. Parsons, and others, all of which were carried unanimously. In the evening, an inaugural service was held at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, on the appointment of the Revs. C. Anthony and J. M. Charlton, M.A., as professors of the college. Mr. Rooker gave a statement of the reasons which had led the committee to the choice of Messrs. Charlton and Anthony; and those gentlemen satisfactorily explained the principles on which they intended to conduct the college. The Rev. Dr. Alliot afterwards addressed the meeting in an interesting speech.

UNITED PRAYER WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.—On Wednesday morning a meeting was held in the council-hall, Sheffield, "in order to devote one hour to united prayer to God with reference to the present melancholy and alarming state of things in India." The meeting assembled on the invitation of Dr. Sale, the vicar, issued with the concurrence of Mr. J. W. Pye Smith, the mayor. There was a numerous attendance of the ministers and laity of various religious sects, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. The mayor opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the state of affairs in India, and the propriety of Christians in this country making special intercession to God for the termination of the disorders prevailing there, the relief of the sufferers, and the restoration of peace and order. The Rev. T. Best read the 36th Psalm, commencing, "God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble." The vicar, the Rev. E. Newman, and the Rev. H. Bachelor (Independent) engaged in prayer having appropriate reference to the subject. During the meeting suggestions were made for the holding of another meeting of the kind, but on a larger scale, and also for the continuance of the meetings monthly during the present troubles in India. It was also suggested that funds should be raised for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers now or to be hereafter engaged in the war; and it was understood that this suggestion would be taken up by the local Soldiers' and Sailors' Friend Society.—Following the example set by Dr. Miller and the clergy of the Establishment, the ministers and congregations of the various Dissenting chapels in Birmingham have held a united evening prayer-meeting, in the Town Hall, on the subject of the alarming state of affairs in India, under the presidency of the Rev. J. A. James, the venerable pastor of Carr's-lane. The attendance was crowded and evidently deeply impressed with the solemn responsibility of the occasion. In addition to the several ministers actually taking part in the services, we noticed on the platform and elsewhere many others of their brethren, while the mayor and most of the leading Congregational laymen were also present.—On Monday evening week an extraordinary meeting was held in Bethesda Free Chapel, Sunderland, the object of which was to combine the various churches of the town and neighbourhood to offer united prayer on behalf of the sufferers at home and in India, whose afflictions and bereavements have resulted from the mutiny. There were about 1,000 persons present. The ministers and representatives of the church occupied a platform.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO THE WORKING CLASSES, SOUTHAMPTON.—These excellent services were resumed on Tuesday last, at St. Mary's Church, and we were very happy to see a goodly number of the "working class" present. It was thought by some that the churches would not be so well attended as the Long Rooms, but men are getting rid of their prejudices, and are now beginning to estimate the value of these services in their proper light. The Rev. H. Smith Warleigh, chaplain of Parkhurst Prison, preached "On the conflict between knowledge and ignorance," and took his text from St. John iii. 19-21. The rev. gentleman, in a discourse which was most attentively listened to, pointed to the Gospel of our Lord as the only true light. He earnestly entreated his hearers to avail themselves of its glorious privileges, and to become decided Christians. He compared the effect the Gospel would have on men's hearts, when they embraced it, to the sun breaking through into a cellar, where it had, perhaps, never shone before, and it displayed to its occupier such an amount of wretchedness and misery that perfectly astounded him. He hoped they would not go away and forget what he had been trying to impress upon their minds, but that they would endeavour to become more acquainted with the truths contained in the Word of God. The Rev. Mark Cooper, Rector of Bramshaw, preached on Tuesday evening next, at All Saints Church, on "The callings of men," the text being taken from Genesis xlvii. 3.—*Hants Independent.*

WORKING MEN'S SERVICES, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Manchester, delivered his eleventh lecture to working men in the People's Institute, Heywood-street, on Sunday afternoon, to an overwhelming congregation, the body of the Hall, the gallery, and orchestra, were literally crammed, and many were obliged to go away unable to gain admittance. Numbers of poor working men came without coats, in their shirt sleeves—neat and clean, and it was with some difficulty the chairman restrained the attempt to cheer the lecturer at the conclusion of his discourse. Let us hear no more about working men having no relish for the gospel—Mr. Mursell's lectures prove the contrary.—*From a Working Man.*

THE BLIND PREACHER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the society's offices, Aldersgate-street, City, for the purpose of hearing from the Rev. William Henry Milburn, the chaplain of Congress, U.S.A., a discourse on Western Mind—its manifestations, elo-

quence, and humour. Mr. Wilbraham Taylor occupied the chair. The Rev. W. H. Milburn commenced by giving a lucid explanation of the already well-known formation of the colonies in the western American States. He then proceeded to give a description of the orators of America—of Webster, Clay, Jackson, and others—showing their different positions in society and the several distinctions they acquired in the political, or more especially the social circle. The lecturer drew a somewhat clear and yet perfectly characteristic picture of the different parties who have taken part in the political affairs in the United States during the past few years, commencing with the very formation of that part of the States known as New England, and drew a very vivid comparison with the present state of affairs, literary and otherwise, between that and the neighbouring countries of America; and in support of these different views in which there were not too many comprehensive points, allusion was made to the sagacity of one, the foresight of another, and the talent, capability, and humour of others. The audience were greatly gratified with the lecture.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—It appears that out of the sixteen ministers of the Independent body that Mr. Poore came from Australia to seek, twelve are already engaged, of whom six have already sailed, and it is confidently expected that the whole number will have departed by the end of the current year. Mr. Poore brought with him a considerable sum towards the cost to be incurred by the voyage and outfit of the brethren to be sent, which was contributed by friends in the colonies. Special donations have been received for this object from not a few in London and the country. Mr. Poore has lectured on Australia in many places in Scotland and England, after which collections have been made. And, in addition to these sources, several shipowners have generously consented to convey the ministers to their destination free, or at greatly reduced rates. There is, therefore, reason to anticipate that, with a little additional effort, the entire charge which this enterprise will involve will be wholly met.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—A meeting of the Society of Friends—convened for the purpose of divine worship—was held on Friday night in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. It was called at the request of Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore, a minister of the body; and the public generally were invited to attend. A considerable number of persons not belonging to the society responded to the call, and even Mr. Spurgeon himself, or those clergymen of the Establishment who have departed from the old Church routine, and endeavoured to make religion popular, might be satisfied, if their efforts produced so numerous a congregation. The body of the hall was crowded, and on the platform were seated Dr. Thomas and some other gentlemen, and a few ladies. After a brief interval of silence, Dr. Thomas rose, and impressed upon his hearers the propriety of directing their minds to the object for which they had assembled, namely, to worship almighty God. Having subsequently offered up a prayer, he addressed the meeting at considerable length, in plain and unostentatious language, which, by the general body of the people present, was listened to with becoming attention. The proceedings closed about a quarter to ten o'clock, with an impressive prayer from a female minister.

UNION CHAPEL SABBATH SCHOOL, BRITTON-HILL.—On Thursday, August the 13th, the children had their annual treat. They met in the school-room at two o'clock, and sang some interesting pieces, then formed in procession with banners, with the intention of going to that beautiful rural spot known as Tooting Common. They had not proceeded far when the weather proving unpropitious obliged them to return, when they were regaled with cakes and sweetmeats; the weather then clearing up, John Blacket, Esq. kindly gave the use of his meadow adjoining the school-room, where they heartily enjoyed themselves with various juvenile games; they then left the field and sat down to an ample tea, consisting of a plentiful supply of plum cake, bread and butter, with tea and cocoa, the generous gift of a lady member of the church; the children then adjourned to the field and resumed their sports, while their esteemed pastor, the Rev. John Hall, and some of the members of the church took tea with the teachers. The children were again assembled in the school-room and the evening's proceedings commenced by the children singing a suitable hymn; their pastor then implored the divine blessing and gave a short and telling address. The children then sang and recited alternately several very interesting pieces, which gave great pleasure to the friends present. Some appropriate remarks were then addressed to the children by Nathaniel Dawson, Esq., and Mr. John Brightman; the children were then dismissed, each receiving a bun. All parties separated highly delighted with the pleasant manner in which the day had been spent.

BASSINGBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Special services in connexion with the public recognition of the Rev. John Harrison, as pastor of the Congregational church at Basingbourn, were held on Tuesday, Sept. 8th. In the afternoon the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of London, preached a very seasonable and powerful sermon. In the evening a public meeting was held, the Rev. J. C. Harrison in the chair. The recognition service was conducted by the Rev. A. C. Wright, of Melbourne. The church and congregation ratified their call to Mr. Harrison, and he having confirmed his acceptance of the same, solemn prayer was offered by Mr. Wright. Suitable addresses were then delivered by the Revs. Joseph Perkins, of Daxford, Joseph Stokbridge, of Morden, D. Davies, of Stansted, and the Chairman. During the day and a few

and managed by popularly elected boards, were therefore provided for. It was required that a portion of every cemetery should remain unconsecrated, and have its own chapel; consequently, that Nonconformists should be enabled to avail themselves of the services of their own ministers. The incumbents, clerks, and sextons, were to continue to receive the ancient fees, but *not* in respect to any burials in unconsecrated ground. People, therefore, who cared nothing for consecration were placed on a footing with those who did, and in respect to the payment of fees, enjoyed an immunity from clerical exactions which were fastened afresh on members of the episcopalian body.

The law of 1852 (confined to the metropolis), extended and improved, as it was, by the law of 1853, was immensely in advance, both in spirit and in letter, of that which it displaced, and, if worked fairly would have worked smoothly also. But the upholders of "things as they were," less liberally inclined than the Legislature, sought to frustrate its intentions. Churchmen strove to keep Dissenters out of the burial boards. They allotted miserably small, or ill-chosen, plots of ground for Nonconformist use. They insisted on keeping the unconsecrated at a wide distance from the consecrated chapel. Instead of having one common burial ground, they wished for two, by the erection of high walls or railings, to fence off the episcopal from the unepiscopal portion. Bishops played into the hands of these parties, and thwarted more equitably minded Churchmen, by refusing to consecrate ground unless their own, as well as the law's, requirements were fulfilled. The Bishops of Exeter, Carlisle, and Rochester, were staunch on the wall question. The Bishop of Salisbury wanted an altar in the episcopal chapel. The Bishop of St. David's price was a carriage for the clergyman, that he might ride to earn the fees the Legislature had secured for him!

There were questions of money as well as of feeling. The board could not pay the clergy fees on the burial of Dissenters, but they could—or thought they could—prevent Dissenters benefitting by the exemption, by making them pay the same amount in the unconsecrated ground, and paying it to one of their ministers, or else carrying it to the general account of the board. The pretext was, that it prevented indecorous competition, by making everybody pay alike. The real object was to keep out of sight the heaviness of the clerical impost, and to prevent the unconsecrated being any cheaper than the consecrated ground. The effect was to make Dissenters pay very much more for interments than they had done in their own grounds, which had just been compulsorily closed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State being required for certain of the board's plans, that official was memorialised and re-memorialised for Dissenting protection, and it is due to him, and to the Under-Secretary, to say, that, after they had become aware of the importance of the principles at issue, and had been fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, they justified Nonconformist memorialists in their view of the law, and refused to sanction any departure from it. It, however, required the greatest perseverance, and involved many a local struggle to bring matters to this pass, and even then there were burial boards which acted, and still act, in defiance of the Home-office dicta, declaring that the law courts must be appealed to for a judicial settlement of the questions in dispute.

Under such circumstances it appeared strange that, when the Government introduced another Amendment Bill, they made no attempt—except in respect to a single point—to relieve both the Home-office and the Dissenting body, by clearing away all the ambiguities, and meeting the ecclesiastical difficulties, which had arisen in the administration of the existing law. But when the Liberation of Religion Society, through Mr. Dillwyn—who acted for them in the House of Commons in the matter—sought to make the bill a better measure, they had Sir George Grey's and Mr. Massey's support, and were thus enabled to carry all their amendments in the Commons as well as to preserve the most valuable of them unharmed in the House of Lords.

By the new act boards are now empowered to provide more than one burial ground, and instead of dividing a cemetery into consecrated and unconsecrated ground, may have two grounds, to be consecrated and unconsecrated respectively (sec. 3.) Power is also given for the transfer to a board of ground provided under the Church Building Acts, with permission, in such case, to add to it land to be used for burials otherwise than according to the rites of the Establishment (sec. 7.) The first of these two sections originated with the Government, and, with the second, will enable Dissenters, in certain cases, to get justice done them where it has (from the opera-

tion of the Church Buildings Acts, or other legal difficulties) heretofore been denied. But there is also a danger to be avoided. For, instead of providing one common ground, in which the remains of Conformist and Nonconformist may rest together, without any invidious distinctions to mark their separate resting-places, boards may be tempted to evade disagreeable discussions by providing distinct burial places for the two parties—to the great increase of expense, and also to the hindrance of the growth of sounder principles and better feelings than have hitherto prevailed in our funeral arrangements. The Government proposal, therefore, while it could not with reason be resisted, is one the application of which requires to be jealously watched.

It is now distinctly provided (sec. 10) that "it shall not be necessary" to erect any wall or fence between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of a burial ground, it being sufficient to indicate the division by sufficient boundary marks of stone or iron. This removes all doubt as to the intention of the Legislature, and will protect boards from such legal persecution as that at Tiverton is now enduring. But it will not prevent Church-riden boards putting up a wall of separation, if they be so minded themselves, or are willing to comply with unreasonable episcopal requirements. That, therefore, is a point on which the influence of public opinion must, in some cases, still be brought to bear. And it may now be done more easily than heretofore, because the power of the bishops in withholding consecration has, to a certain extent, received a salutary check.

For, henceforth, if a bishop refuses to consecrate, the board may appeal to the archbishop. If he decide that the ground is not "in a fit and proper condition for the purpose of interment according to the rites of the Church of England," the board is to put the ground in such condition. If, however, he shall decide that the ground ought to be consecrated, he is to communicate his decision to the bishop, and if within a month the bishop does not consecrate, it is obligatory on the archbishop to *license* the ground for interment, his license operating "to make lawful the use of the same as if it had been consecrated" (sec. 22). In other words, if a bishop remains obdurate, consecration will be dispensed with, the issue of an archbishop's license being only a decorous mode of doing without it! Nor is this all; for if the Secretary of State has notified that the provisions of the law have been complied with, the incumbent of a parish, his curate, or a clergyman authorised by either of them, may bury according to the rites of the Church, "prior to the decision" of both bishop and archbishop, not even a license issuing in such case! (sec. 13.) Practically, therefore, it may be anticipated that the refusal of consecration will cease to be a bugbear to frighten liberal Churchmen out of a disposition to meet the reasonable wishes of Dissenters.

That clause (17th) of the new act which regulates the payment of fees in unconsecrated ground, is so important that I quote it entire:—

No fees shall be charged or received by any burial board in respect of any service done, or right granted, in the unconsecrated portion of any burial-ground provided by such board, but such as are identical in amount with the fees charged and received in respect of the same service or right in the consecrated portion of such ground, *leaving such portion of such corresponding fee or payments which may be received for or on account of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton, or of any tradesman for or on behalf of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton.*

By this enactment, it is conceived, it is made impossible for any board, with even a semblance of legality, so to frame a scale of charges as to make interment in unconsecrated ground as expensive as it has been made in consecrated ground, by the reservation of the pre-existing rights of, and the perpetuation of the fees which were paid to the clergy, clerks, and sextons, by our forefathers. It will secure to Dissenters, what, in fact, the whole community should possess, the right of interment at cost price, and the practical effect of the system will probably be, either that Churchmen, in many cases, will have more respect for their pockets than for consecration—which, according to Bishop Thirlwall is nothing but the signing of a legal document—or the clergy will have the wisdom to reduce their fees. In either case funeral rites will be made less extravagantly costly, and Dissenters, in fighting their own battle, will have gained something for the people at large.

These are the solid results of five years of quiet and unobtrusive agitation, and they, in my judgment, mark as clearly as anything which has occurred in modern times, the vigorous growth of the principles of religious equality. Let it not, however, be supposed that the work in this particular direction is now over. In places where Dissenters are in a minority, they will still have quite enough to do to compel boards to adhere to the spirit, as well as to the letter, of the law. Some mischief has already been done which is irremediable—as in the division

of ground, the erection of chapels, and such like. There are also scores of burial boards whose published scales of charges are framed on an illegal basis, and one scandalously unjust. These may, with the sanction of the parish vestry, be altered, and, as the approval of the Home Secretary will then be required, the protective power of the new law will come into play. More important still is the fact, that it is yet within the power of a majority in a parish to set aside the Burial Acts altogether, by resolving to provide a church-yard under the Church Building Acts. Already this device has been employed in some parishes avowedly for the purpose of defeating the object of the Legislature in passing the new acts.

There is, therefore, more legislative action yet required, and I am sanguine in the expectation that the time is approaching when such action will be of a broader, more decisive, and more thoroughly satisfactory character than anything yet witnessed. We ought to know nothing of any difference between consecrated and unconsecrated earth. There should be one common place of burial for all, and ministers of all denominations should have the right to range over the whole, and to officiate in any part of it. Such a change as this, with the abolition of the clerical right to tax the bodies of the dead, and to make a market of vaults and monuments, tombstones and tablets, would clear the Church of England from what is growingly felt to be a deep disgrace, and show to the world that we are a people who, while exercising the right to differ while we live, sink our differences in the grave, which with its "earth to earth—dust to dust—ashes to ashes!" ought to remind us only of our common humanity and our common responsibility to our common Father.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street,
Sept. 7, 1857.

ARCHDEACON DENISON IN THE CRY FOR VENGEANCE.—In a letter to the *Morning Star* Archdeacon Denison, Vicar of East Brent, expresses his belief that what is most wanted at the present time is, that Englishmen should pray for their enemies:—

Under any ordinary circumstances I should have been unwilling to speak publicly of what I am doing in this matter daily in my own parish church. But the spirit of extermination which is abroad amongst us, and which, though we may not doubt that it comes of the devil, is so largely stimulated by many of the public prints, is so horrible and revolting that I think every one of us is bound to contribute what little he can to check and warn against it.

It is my practice, at the opening of the Litany, to desire the prayers of the congregation for our countrymen and countrywomen, with their children, and others in India, and for all our faithful soldiers; and when I come to that part of the Litany which has the supplication for our enemies, just after the supplication for "mercy upon all men," to desire here again the prayers of the congregation for our enemies. Before the prayer "for all sorts and conditions of men" I join the two in one.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRICS.—It was stated some time since that it had been determined to erect two new bishoprics out of the extensive diocese of Toronto. One of these has already been formed, and after a keen contest between Dr. Cronyn, Rector of London, and Dr. Bethune, Archdeacon of York, the former was elected by the clergy and laity, in synod, to the Bishopric of Huron, and a commission for his consecration has been sent out by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Arrangements are now in progress—indeed are now nearly completed—for the immediate formation of the second bishopric, the seat of which will be at York. The clergy and laity have, it is said, agreed that in the election of a bishop there shall be no disagreement amongst them, and they will therefore unanimously elect Archdeacon Bethune as the first Bishop of York.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.—A meeting of the Inhabitants' Committee was held on Monday evening in the Queen-street Rooms—Mr. Macgregor in the chair. The object of the meeting was to arrange a programme of proceedings for bringing the subject fully before the public during the Parliamentary recess, with the view of being prepared with definite propositions to submit to the Legislature on its assembling in the beginning of the year. With the view of attaining this desirable object, the sub-committee proposed that the Town Council should transfer the whole ecclesiastical patronage and the whole ecclesiastical property in their hands to the Government, in return for the abolition of the impost and the relief of the council from all ecclesiastical duties. The secretary moved that the preparation of such an address be remitted to the sub-committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Aitken, and after considerable discussion it was unanimously adopted. The secretary further moved:—1st, That deputations be appointed to wait upon the members for the city, to make arrangements for introducing the subject at the beginning of Parliament, and to the Lord Advocate to explain the views of the committee; 2nd, That a special address to the laity of the Church Establishment be prepared to request their concurrence in the proposed arrangement; 3rd, That a circular be addressed to public bodies throughout Scotland, to request their assistance against the tax by petitions to Parliament and by influence with their representatives; 4th,

To prepare a statement to Lord Palmerston and the Government previous to the opening of the session, and to prepare petitions to Parliament. The unanimous consent of the meeting was given to these several propositions.—*Scottish Press*.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Arrangements are in progress for the approaching visit to Cheltenham of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, who are expected to assemble in this town in the second week in October to the number of 300 or 400 ministers. Attention, at this meeting, will be specially directed to the revival of religion at home and abroad, the furtherance of education, and the progress of home and foreign missions. Among the papers proposed to be read are the following:—By Rev. Mr. Mather, a missionary from Agra, on "The present Aspect of Affairs in Bengal;" by Rev. Mr. Stoughton, of Kensington, on "The Pen and the Tongue; or, Tyndale and Whitfield;" and another, on "The Mode of Preaching best adapted to the Necessities of the Present Day." The Rev. J. Angell James will deliver a discourse to the Union. Meetings have been held during the week, at the Congregational Church, Winchcomb-street, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, when committees for superintending the requisite details were formed, and a pleasing spirit of cordial co-operation manifested on the part of the leading members of the congregation.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GRANT FOR VICTORIA.—The grant, last year, to the several bodies who accept State aid was as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----|---|
| Church of England | £26,614 | 2 | 0 |
| Roman Catholics | 10,837 | 15 | 0 |
| Church of Scotland | 4,505 | 3 | 2 |
| Free Presbyterian Church | 3,203 | 3 | 7 |
| Wesleyans | 3,723 | 17 | 8 |
| Lutheran Church | 802 | 6 | 6 |
| Unitarians | 314 | 2 | 6 |

From this it appears that the Church of England receives more than half the entire grant. The following were the numbers of the principal denominations according to the censuses of 1851 and 1854:—

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Church of England | 37,433 | 108,002 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 18,014 | 45,111 |
| Churches of Scotland and | | |
| Presbyterian | 11,608 | 42,317 |
| Wesleyan Methodists | 4,988 | 15,284 |
| Other Protestants | 4,331 | 18,234 |

It thus appears that the numbers of the Church of England bear a fair proportion to the share of the fund awarded to her. The statistics of the minor bodies, the chief of whom adhere to the Voluntary principle, are as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Independents | 7,709 |
| Baptists | 4,724 |
| Lutherans | 3,014 |
| Unitarians | 1,180 |
| Society of Friends | 221 |
| Irvingites | 75 |
| Jews | 1,547 |
| Mormons | 132 |
| Mohammedans and Pagans | 3,009 |
| Those who profess no religion | 805 |

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THE MANCHESTER ART EXHIBITION.—The proposal for treating the Sunday scholars of Manchester to a visit to the Exhibition, free of cost, has been abandoned, having been found to be impracticable.

Religious Intelligence.

WESTERN COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this institution took place on Tuesday week, at Union Chapel, Courtenay-street, Plymouth. R. Peek, Esq., of Hazlewood, presided. A Rooker, Esq., secretary, read the report, which alluded in terms of great regret to the removal of Dr. Alliot, and also of the Rev. W. H. Griffiths, who had become head master of the Grammar School at Taunton. Consequent on the removal of Dr. Alliot to the college at Cheshunt, six students who were either actually in connexion with this institution or on probation, preferred to leave with him, and other students during the year have left the college, either permanently or for pastoral settlement; so that of the twenty-two students who were reported at the last annual meeting, only ten are at present in the institution, although with the admissions the present number is sixteen. Of the senior students who have left the college since the last annual meeting, five already occupy important positions in the Church of Christ. Mr. C. Chapman, M.A., has succeeded the late Rev. Richard Knill at Chester. Mr. F. E. Anthony, M.A., with the fullest confidence of the committee and of the students, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. W. H. Griffiths as professor of classics and mathematics in this college. Mr. H. T. Robbings, B.A., has entered upon a most important sphere of labour at Bowden, near Manchester. Mr. C. Clemence, B.A., has accepted a very earnest and unanimous invitation from the church at Teignmouth, and Mr. J. Flower is, at present, supplying the Congregational church at Saxmundham in Suffolk. The changes which have taken place during the past year, and especially the death of the late valued and diligent assistant treasurer, the Rev. J. E. Trevor, have had a very depressing influence on the funds; but, with the appointment of the Rev. W. M. Paull, of Tavistock, to the office of assistant treasurer, the committee have an assurance that the pecuniary concerns of the college will receive, as they require, close and anxious attention. The appeal for funds was necessarily urgent. Several resolutions were afterwards proposed by the Revs.

E. Jones, J. Pyer, M. Slater, H. Madgin, J. Allen, Mr. Plimsaul, Mr. Parsons, and others, all of which were carried unanimously. In the evening, an inaugural service was held at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, on the appointment of the Revs. C. Anthony and J. M. Charlton, M.A., as professors of the college. Mr. Rooker gave a statement of the reasons which had led the committee to the choice of Messrs. Charlton and Anthony; and those gentlemen satisfactorily explained the principles on which they intended to conduct the college. The Rev. Dr. Alliot afterwards addressed the meeting in an interesting speech.

UNITED PRAYER WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.—On Wednesday morning a meeting was held in the council-hall, Sheffield, "in order to devote one hour to united prayer to God with reference to the present melancholy and alarming state of things in India." The meeting assembled on the invitation of Dr. Sale, the vicar, issued with the concurrence of Mr. J. W. Pye Smith, the mayor. There was a numerous attendance of the ministers and laity of various religious sects, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. The mayor opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the state of affairs in India, and the propriety of Christians in this country making special intercession to God for the termination of the disorders prevailing there, the relief of the sufferers, and the restoration of peace and order. The Rev. T. Best read the 36th Psalm, commencing, "God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble." The vicar, the Rev. E. Newman, and the Rev. H. Bachelor (independent) engaged in prayer having appropriate reference to the subject. During the meeting suggestions were made for the holding of another meeting of the kind, but on a larger scale, and also for the continuance of the meetings monthly during the present troubles in India. It was also suggested that funds should be raised for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers now or to be hereafter engaged in the war; and it was understood that this suggestion would be taken up by the local Soldiers' and Sailors' Friend Society.—Following the example set by Dr. Miller and the clergy of the Establishment, the ministers and congregations of the various Dissenting chapels in Birmingham have held a united evening prayer-meeting, in the Town Hall, on the subject of the alarming state of affairs in India, under the presidency of the Rev. J. A. James, the venerable pastor of Carr's-lane. The attendance was crowded and evidently deeply impressed with the solemn responsibility of the occasion. In addition to the several ministers actually taking part in the services, we noticed on the platform and elsewhere many others of their brethren, while the mayor and most of the leading Congregational laymen were also present.—On Monday evening week an extraordinary meeting was held in Bethesda Free Chapel, Sunderland, the object of which was to combine the various churches of the town and neighbourhood to offer united prayer on behalf of the sufferers at home and in India, whose afflictions and bereavements have resulted from the mutiny. There were about 1,000 persons present. The ministers and representatives of the church occupied a platform.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO THE WORKING CLASSES, SOUTHAMPTON.—These excellent services were resumed on Tuesday last, at St. Mary's Church, and we were very happy to see a goodly number of the "working class" present. It was thought by some that the churches would not be so well attended as the Long Rooms, but men are getting rid of their prejudices, and are now beginning to estimate the value of these services in their proper light. The Rev. H. Smith Warleigh, chaplain of Parkhurst Prison, preached "On the conflict between knowledge and ignorance," and took his text from St. John iii. 19-21. The rev. gentleman, in a discourse which was most attentively listened to, pointed to the Gospel of our Lord as the only true light. He earnestly entreated his hearers to avail themselves of its glorious privileges, and to become decided Christians. He compared the effect the Gospel would have on men's hearts, when they embraced it, to the sun breaking through into a cellar, where it had, perhaps, never shone before, and it displayed to its occupier such an amount of wretchedness and misery that perfectly astounded him. He hoped they would not go away and forget what he had been trying to impress upon their minds, but that they would endeavour to become more acquainted with the truths contained in the Word of God. The Rev. Mark Cooper, Rector of Bramshaw, preached on Tuesday evening next, at All Saints Church, on "The callings of men," the text being taken from Genesis xlvii. 3.—*Hants Independent*.

WORKING MEN'S SERVICES, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Manchester, delivered his eleventh lecture to working men in the People's Institute, Heywood-street, on Sunday afternoon, to an overwhelming congregation, the body of the Hall, the gallery, and orchestra, were literally crammed, and many were obliged to go away unable to gain admittance. Numbers of poor working men came without coats, in their shirt sleeves—neat and clean, and it was with some difficulty the chairman restrained the attempt to cheer the lecturer at the conclusion of his discourse. Let us hear no more about working men having no relish for the gospel.—Mr. Mursell's lectures prove the contrary.—*From a Working Man*.

THE BLIND PREACHER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the society's offices, Aldersgate-street, City, for the purpose of hearing from the Rev. William Henry Milburn, the chaplain of Congress, U.S.A., a discourse on Western Mind—its manifestations, elo-

quence, and humour. Mr. Wilbraham Taylor occupied the chair. The Rev. W. H. Milburn commenced by giving a lucid explanation of the already well-known formation of the colonies in the western American States. He then proceeded to give a description of the orators of America—of Webster, Clay, Jackson, and others—showing their different positions in society and the several distinctions they acquired in the political, or more especially the social circle. The lecturer drew a somewhat clear and yet perfectly characteristic picture of the different parties who have taken part in the political affairs in the United States during the past few years, commencing with the very formation of that part of the States known as New England, and drew a very vivid comparison with the present state of affairs, literary and otherwise, between that and the neighbouring countries of America; and in support of these different views in which there were not too many comprehensive points, allusion was made to the sagacity of one, the foresight of another, and the talent, capability, and humour of others. The audience were greatly gratified with the lecture.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—It appears that out of the sixteen ministers of the Independent body that Mr. Poore came from Australia to seek, twelve are already engaged, of whom six have already sailed, and it is confidently expected that the whole number will have departed by the end of the current year. Mr. Poore brought with him a considerable sum towards the cost to be incurred by the voyage and outfit of the brethren to be sent, which was contributed by friends in the colonies. Special donations have been received for this object from not a few in London and the country. Mr. Poore has lectured on Australia in many places in Scotland and England, after which collections have been made. And, in addition to these sources, several shipowners have generously consented to convey the ministers to their destination free, or at greatly reduced rates. There is, therefore, reason to anticipate that, with a little additional effort, the entire charge which this enterprise will involve will be wholly met.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—A meeting of the Society of Friends—convened for the purpose of divine worship—was held on Friday night in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. It was called at the request of Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore, a minister of the body; and the public generally were invited to attend. A considerable number of persons not belonging to the society responded to the call, and even Mr. Spurgeon himself, or those clergymen of the Establishment who have departed from the old Church routine, and endeavoured to make religion popular, might be satisfied, if their efforts produced so numerous a congregation. The body of the hall was crowded, and on the platform were seated Dr. Thomas and some other gentlemen, and a few ladies. After a brief interval of silence, Dr. Thomas rose, and impressed upon his hearers the propriety of directing their minds to the object for which they had assembled, namely, to worship almighty God. Having subsequently offered up a prayer, he addressed the meeting at considerable length, in plain and unostentatious language, which, by the general body of the people present, was listened to with becoming attention. The proceedings closed about a quarter to ten o'clock, with an impressive prayer from a female minister.

UNION CHAPEL SABBATH SCHOOL, BRIGHTON-HILL.—On Thursday, August the 13th, the children had their annual treat. They met in the school-room at two o'clock, and sang some interesting pieces, then formed in procession with banners, with the intention of going to that beautiful rural spot known as Tooting Common. They had not proceeded far when the weather proving unpropitious obliged them to return, when they were regaled with cakes and sweetmeats; the weather then clearing up, John Blacket, Esq. kindly gave the use of his meadow adjoining the school-room, where they heartily enjoyed themselves with various juvenile games; they then left the field and sat down to an ample tea, consisting of a plentiful supply of plum cake, bread and butter, with tea and cocoa, the generous gift of a lady member of the church; the children then adjourned to the field and resumed their sports, while their esteemed pastor, the Rev. John Hall, and some of the members of the church took tea with the teachers. The children were again assembled in the school-room and the evening's proceedings commenced by the children singing a suitable hymn; their pastor then implored the divine blessing and gave a short and telling address. The children then sang and recited alternately several very interesting pieces, which gave great pleasure to the friends present. Some appropriate remarks were then addressed to the children by Nathaniel Dawson, Esq., and Mr. John Brightman; the children were then dismissed, each receiving a bun. All parties separated highly delighted with the pleasant manner in which the day had been spent.

BASSINGBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Special services in connexion with the public recognition of the Rev. John Harrison, as pastor of the Congregational church at Basingbourn, were held on Tuesday, Sept. 8th. In the afternoon the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of London, preached a very seasonable and powerful sermon. In the evening a public meeting was held, the Rev. J. C. Harrison in the chair. The recognition service was conducted by the Rev. A. C. Wright, of Melbourne. The church and congregation ratified their call to Mr. Harrison, and he having confirmed his acceptance of the same, solemn prayer was offered by Mr. Wright. Suitable addresses were then delivered by the Revs. Joseph Perkins, of Daxford, Joseph Stokbridge, of Morden, D. Davies, of Stansted, and the Chairman. During the day and a few

previous days, the friends at Bassingbourn, aided by persons who were presented from neighbouring churches, raised nearly 70*l.* towards defraying expenses incurred by repairs done to their chapel and the erection of a minister's vestry.

HARTSHILL, ATHERSTONE.—A series of jubilee services, in connexion with the Congregational cause here, have just been held, commencing on Sabbath morning week with a prayer-meeting, at half-past six o'clock; after which the Rev. Thomas Hall preached two excellent sermons, appropriate to the memorable occasion, to large and deeply interested congregations. On the following day, the venerable Rev. Mr. Percy, of Warwick, preached in the afternoon; and in the evening of the same day, the Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry, delivered a masterly and telling discourse. A numerous and highly respectable party took tea, amounting to between 400 and 500 persons. After tea, a public meeting was held, over which the Rev. Thomas Hall presided. The Rev. John Sibree presented an elaborate memorial of the life and labours of the late Rev. J. Dagley, the first pastor of the Independent church at Hartshill, for which he received a vote of thanks. Rev. Mr. Johnstone then proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Percy and Sibree, for their excellent sermons on the previous day, seconded by the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, of Bedworth. Rev. James Reed then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Samuel Drakeford, the secretary to the Jubilee Fund, for his zeal and activity in promoting and managing the jubilee services, which was seconded by Thomas Rathbone, Esq. Between 600 and 700 persons were present on the occasion, and, as a whole, this series of meetings has been very successful and pleasurable. They were brought to a close by a treat to the Sabbath and day schools on Wednesday last.

MENDLESHAM.—About 200 friends of the Independent cause in this place took tea together on the 9th inst. to meet their pastor, the Rev. John Brooker, late of Ipswich, who has been settled over them about three months. Mr. Brooker occupied the chair, and appropriate addresses were delivered to a crowded congregation by Mr. J. Fowler, student from the Western College, Rev. C. Talbot, of Debenham, and the Rev. J. Raven, of Ipswich. On the following day the children and teachers of the Sabbath and day schools, in number about 150, partook of an early tea together, and after an address from Mr. Brooker, the children walked in procession with their teachers to the grounds of Mr. Wm. Harwood, where they enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

THE REV. THOMAS ADAMS having resigned his pastorate at Stone, and accepted a unanimous invitation to Every-street Chapel, Manchester, a *soirée* was held on the occasion of his removal in the Assembly Room, Stone, and a rather unusual feature of the meeting was the presence of the vicar of the parish, and another clergyman of the Established Church. A testimonial was presented to Mr. Adams in the name of the congregation, by Mr. Peach, consisting of Bagster's Polyglot Bible and Prayer-book. After a suitable response from Mr. Adams the Rev. Mr. Drane, Independent minister from Hanley, spoke upon the subject of religious revivals. The Rev. R. Cowburn, curate of Christchurch, made some pertinent remarks upon the wisdom of Christian union among all denominations holding catholic truth, and urged his hearers to interest themselves in favour of the Mechanics' Institute, which was about to lose the support of so valuable and energetic a member. In the intervals of the addresses sacred songs were sung, with good effect, by the choir of the chapel.

THE REV. J. G. HUGHES, of Odiham, Hants, has accepted a cordial invitation from the church and congregation of the Independent chapel, Maldon, Essex, and will enter upon the duties of his new charge on the second Sabbath in October.

THE REV. JOHN CALVERT, of Rotherham College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become pastor of the Congregational Church at Attercliffe, near Sheffield.

THE REV. JAMES FRAME, late of Dunfermline, Scotland, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of Queen-street Congregational Church, Ratisliff.

Correspondence.

"JUSTICE TO INDIA."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Punch, whose pictures greet us in every printshop, has just embodied his notions of what we owe to India by a representation of a tall stern lady, with eyes of fire and a sword of vengeance, slaying thousands of Sepoys. Underneath is the simple word "Justice." The appalling atrocities committed by the mutineers deserve, and will doubtless meet with, a severe retribution, and our ears will soon tingle with tidings of terrible vengeance. But if this be a necessity, is it not a horrible one? If it is demanded by "Justice," it is equally deplored by "Mercy." Furthermore, if justice must be done upon all evil-doers in India, let it be dealt out impartially. "The mutiny must be put down"—such is the universal declaration; but I add—Let other things be put down too. Every unprejudiced writer on British India has acknowledged that that country has suffered fearfully from misgovernment. Let any one read attentively Mill's "History of India," and he will find matter of deep humiliation, as an Englishman, for acts of the grossest oppression and robbery, perpetrated by our civil and military representatives. Little more than 100 years ago our entire possessions in India consisted of a few acres occupied by a trading company, for the peaceful purposes of commerce. At this moment we are the real, if not the nominal, rulers of 130,000,000 of people. How have we acquired this vast sovereignty? Let facts, let history declare. We are all from child-

hood familiar with the horrors of the "Black Hole" at Calcutta, and hold in execration the name of Surajah Dowlah; but few have impartially pondered the crimes committed by Clive and Hastings, and other founders of our Indian empire. The former (to use Macaulay's words) "descended without scruple to falsehood, to hypocritical caresses, to the substitution of documents, and to the counterfeiting of hands,"—or as Mill says, in fewer but more sweeping words, he was one "to whom deception, when it suited his purpose, never cost a pang." The stories of Omichund and Nuncomar are still "familiar as household words" to the intelligent Hindoos—the one turned into a drivelling idiot on his discovery of Clive's treachery, the other murdered by Hastings and his creature Impey, of whom Macaulay says, "No other such judge has dishonoured the English ermine since Jeffreys drank himself to death in the Tower." But these, it may be said, are by-gones. Be it so. They are surely matter for deep humiliation. Yet there are things which have occurred in our own day scarcely more justifiable. Who can justify "the annexation of Pegu and the absorption of Oude?" Who can deny that these were wholesale robberies? What guilt still lies at the door of that monstrous anomaly, the East India Company! Money, money, gain, just or unjust, has been its motto. It has thrown morality and religion overboard when they have stood in the way of its sordid object; it has openly supported idolatry; it has discouraged rather than aided the free and general development of native industry by the heavy taxes it has wrung from the people; it has encouraged the cultivation of opium (to destroy the people of China) in vast districts of fertile land where, instead, it might have nurtured the growth of cotton or sugar, or some other really useful commodity. As to civil government, administrative reformers need no other field for a whole generation. Nepotism, patronage, snobbism, have been too often in the ascendant, to the neglect of real merit. I say that if justice is to be done to India, she must deal with others besides Sepoys. The crisis is terrible, but good will come out of this chaos of evil. While we pray that Providence may interpose in our behalf, let us humble ourselves before Almighty God for past iniquities.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

S. CLARKSON.

Broughton, Manchester, Sept. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have just read the Rev. W. Campbell's speech at Bristol on the causes of the Indian revolt. Amongst the causes named, he gives prominence to the unrighteous encouragement afforded by our Government to Paganism, Mohammedanism, and Popery, and their no less unrighteous infliction of civil disabilities upon the native Christians, expressly on the ground of their Christian profession. He hence concludes that the Government are chargeable with infidelity, and refers to the circulation of the works of Paine and Hume among the pupils of the Government schools as evidence in support of this charge.

That the Government have acted with sufficient discretion or are free from blame in this matter will, we presume, be questioned by very few who really love our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; but that there has been any desire or attempt on their part to scatter the seeds of infidelity among the Hindoo population, the Christians, who most deeply deplore their deficiencies, will be slow to believe. Wherein, then, have they erred? What has led them astray?

The answer is at hand. The Government have such crude and imperfect notions on the subject of religious liberty, and such a leaning towards compulsion for the spread of Christianity that they were drawn into the adoption of an unrighteous and timid policy toward the Bengal army because they knew not how to act upon principle. They do not yet understand that a true religious liberty is just as well as generous; that while it freely accords even to heathens the right to act in religious matters for themselves, it also refuses to yield up the claims of Christians to act according to their faith. Divisions of the Bengal army—and the army, let it be observed, are the insurrectionists—we are told have scrupled to go across the seas in the service of the British Government lest they should break caste. These scruples have been tamely submitted to, and divisions of the Bombay or Madras army have been forthwith ordered to take their place. After such displays of weakness who can wonder at the Bengal mutinies?

But wherein does the policy of the Government in India differ from their policy at home? The Government displays its weakness in Ireland by endowing the College of Maynooth, and the fruit of this policy is seen in the violence of the Catholic mob, which at one time refused a fair hearing to 100 Protestant ministers, and at another in the Belfast riots. The same Government displays its weakness in India by allowing its army to disobey orders, and the fruit of that policy is mutiny in that army. Again, the same policy which enforces the payment of Church-rates on Dissenters in England refuses to accept for office under Government the native Christians in India. The religious equality that is wanted in England is needed for India; for as in England so in India the most powerful of all causes of disaffection toward the British Government is its temporising policy and unrighteous expediency in religious matters. So long, therefore, as there is any appearance of an English State-Christianity in India, so long will the Hindoo and Mohammedan population be timidly dealt with and insurrection be imminent; and so long, also, will that population justify their rebellion on the plea that England seeks the conversion of India to Christianity by compulsion. Let, then, the friends of religious freedom cease indiscriminate censure of the Government and resolve on the abolition in India of every vestige of State religion. If after they have put forth their best efforts in the spirit of an honourable loyalty to enlighten Government, Government should persevere in sanctioning paganism or infidelity, it will then be time enough to charge home these crimes upon them. But of this we see no fear; Government is as willing to govern India on sound policy as the country is prepared to show them what that policy should be.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

THOMAS ROBERTS.

Wendover, Sept. 14, 1857.

P.S. The speech referred to is in this week's *British Standard*.

The Duke of Cambridge has directed that in future every soldier is to wear the moustache.

THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Sept. 12.

Last Wednesday evening the Evangelical Conference, or the meetings of Protestants from all countries, were opened in this city in the Garrison Kirche, a building capable of accommodating 4,000 persons, well lit up for this occasion, and provided with an ample carpeted platform, easy of access to the members. The number of persons who have inscribed themselves as members of these Conferences—that is to say, who either take active part or sympathise or in any way co-operate towards the object in view—amounts to 1,400; this is exclusive of all those who have flocked hither merely to figure as audiences.

The first meeting on Wednesday evening was opened by the Dom Chor singing the 100th Psalm; and as this and all the other psalmody introduced into the meeting is printed with the music and an English and French translation of the text, it can be easily conceived what an effect this appropriate choir produced. The exercises of the evening consisted solely of reading portions of Holy Scripture and offering prayer in German, French, and English. Of the eloquent and fervent prayer put up by Pastor Kuntzel, from Elberfeld, our countrymen who could follow him summed up their full admiration by the exclamation, "He prays like Spurgeon." Like those of M. Fisch from Paris, and of the Rev. Baptist Noel, who followed, each reading a chapter from the Bible in his own tongue, these prayers implored God's blessing on the object of the meetings—viz., the spread of brotherly love among all Protestants, the invigoration of the churches of the Protestant faith, and the extension of its truth over the whole world, together with a blessing on the King and his family, and on the people and capital of Prussia. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel also included in his prayer our suffering fellow-countrymen in India, and certainly nowhere else out of Great Britain and her dependencies can this prayer find such warm sympathy for the sufferers, or such deep execrations of the heathen miscreants that have so barbarously maltreated women and children and unarmed prisoners. After further singing and a closing blessing, the meeting separated, deeply impressed with this opening act.

The first Conference was opened on Thursday by prayer, the reading of a portion of Scripture, and by singing a hymn; and then the Rev. Mr. Krummacher, well known to the religious world in England, delivered an address of welcome, as full of warm feeling that touched the heart as it was distinguished for plain good sense that recommended it to the head. He hailed that day as the dawn of confessional union within the Protestant Church, as a scene never yet witnessed on German soil, as a weakening of all the factitious ramparts of exclusion that have hitherto kept asunder men whose hearts were at bottom one in Christ. After cursorily alluding to the opposition that had been exhibited against these Conferences and the Evangelical Alliance, and the victory which a better knowledge of their nature had gained over the misrepresentations of their opponents, he pointed out the fresh objections that had been started at the eleventh hour as an incentive to the meeting to keep constantly in view the practical object of their coming together—viz., the diffusion of fraternal love among Christians and the recognition that Christ is all in all. A sketch of this speech was then, for the benefit of the British and Americans, communicated in English by a clergyman from Scotland. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, who is about to preside at the Kirchentag to be held in Stuttgart next week, invited his hearers to attend it, while striving to show that though differences of conviction necessarily called for distinctions and restrictions, such as the Evangelical Alliance even had found it necessary to impose upon itself, neither of them necessitated divisions and heartburnings, and he prayed that all might become one flock under Christ its shepherd.

After a pause for refreshments the representatives of various distant bodies of religionists came forward to greet the meeting. The Reformed Church in Elberfeld (Calvinistic) was the first. The new American Minister just lately accredited to this Court, Mr. Wright, testified to his own warm adherence to the principles of the Evangelical Alliance, which he characterised by "Our Christ, our Lord, our Bible." Bishop Simpson, from the Episcopalian Wesleyans of the United States, offered the salutations of his connexion, and expressed their ardent desire that all Christians might become of one heart and one soul. Dr. Baird, an American Presbyterian, presented an address of greeting from his co-religionists with numberless signatures attached, and appealed to that as well as to the number of Americans present and about to arrive as an evidence of the sympathy felt for this movement in the United States. A Protestant clergyman from Hungary bewailed that his co-religionists at home could only accompany this movement with secret sympathy and stealthy sighs, and as the guiding axiom which he delighted to recognise as influencing the meeting he designated that apothegm of St. Augustine—"In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas." Sir Culling Eardley then pronounced his thorough concurrence in all that had been put forward by Hof-Prediger Krummacher; he bewailed the doctrinal differences that existed between Germany and England, and felt confident that his countrymen would not be wanting in endeavours to promote unity between them. In the name of our common Saviour he accepted and returned the hearty greeting that had been extended to his countrymen,

not only by the clergy, but also by the laity; but to one name in particular he desired to express the deep gratitude they all owed—to the King of Prussia, who, in the face of great difficulties and much opposition, had remained true to his original convictions, and thus successfully carried out the grand idea of which he was the originator—namely, a meeting in Berlin of Protestant Christians from all countries. Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Congregational Union, followed, and made some happy allusions to the approaching union of the two Royal Families of Great Britain and Prussia, which, like Sir Culling's tribute to the King of Prussia, produced a visible sensation of gratification among the numbers assembled. A gentleman from Scotland and a German clergyman from Australia followed the above, and the whole series of greetings was closed by a French Reformed minister, Grandpierre, who, in addition to the current topics of the day and occasion, alluded feelingly to the hospitable reception that his countrymen and co-religionists had met with in Prussia at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The meeting came to a close not from all the deputations having said their say, but from the time being exhausted.

The evening meeting of that same day was devoted to two discourses by a Prussian theologian, Dr. Jacobi, and Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, the Genevese historian of the Reformation, having for their subject "a comparison between these conferences of Protestant Christians of various countries and the assemblies of the early Christian church." The next morning meeting was devoted to discourses on the "Unity, in spite of the diversity, of Protestant Christians." These discourses were preceded by a short address from the Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, of Battersea, who read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, declining on the ground of official duties the invitation to attend these conferences, and the offer made him by the local committee of a furnished house to be placed at his service for the term of his stay here. It may be mentioned that the writing of letters declining to take any active part in anything seems to be the peculiar form of participation which the dignitaries of our Episcopal Established Church seem to have reserved for themselves. The Baptists, on the other hand, whose zeal and prominence in the Evangelical Alliance had contributed greatly to make it distasteful to the Lutheran Church, have shown rare and praiseworthy self-denial in keeping in the background and resigning all prominence to members of the church.

It was at this morning's (Friday's) conference that the King had signified his intention of being present, and he accordingly returned to Sans Souci from the *manœuvres* one day earlier than he would otherwise have done; but, as it eventually transpired, he was withheld by health considerations from making this supererogatory exertion. He, however, provided special trains for such of the members of the conferences as would come down and see him at Potsdam, and accordingly no less than 900 adventurous Protestants, of whom the English mustered over 250 and the Americans between 40 and 50, arrived in due course at the New Palace at Potsdam, about 4 o'clock, where they found abundant refreshment and ample attendance awaiting them in the *rococo* saloons of that favourite abode of Frederick the Great. As the moment approached when the King was expected to appear, these 900 black coats and white cravats were marshalled according to nationalities outside the palace, so as to form the arc of a circle the chord of which was described by the external estrade on which the fairer and brighter-clad sex reposed in conscious superiority and advantage of position. The discussion carried on between the prominent members of the English portion of Anglo-Saxon Protestantism there present as to the fittest method of greeting the King—whether an English "Hip, hip, hurrah!" or "God save the King!" was the most appropriate expression of religious sympathy—had hardly closed when his Majesty came out on the estrade, accompanied by the Queen and followed by ladies in waiting, chamberlains, and adjutants. The resolutions and regulations were all forgotten, and "Hoch!" and "Hurrah!" "Es lebe der König!" and "Elsen!" and "God save the King!" burst out on all sides just as men's hearts at the moment gave tone to their tongues. As soon as these polyglot salutations had subsided the secretary of the Prussian branch of the Evangelical Alliance presented to the King the thanks of that body for his original idea of convening these conferences and for the constant furtherance and assistance he had extended to the execution of their plans, which had resulted in the numerous assembly he saw now before him. His Majesty had witnessed many a field-day and commanded many an army, but he had never reviewed such a force as that now before him, in which the troops were all volunteers and came from different lands. They did not war with the arm of the flesh, but their loins were girt about with truth, they bore the helmet of salvation and the shield of faith, and wielded the sword of the spirit, &c. The King answered that he was at a loss for words; that he knew not how to express his gratified astonishment; he had had no expectation that his hopes and wishes could have received such ample fulfilment. He congratulated them all on the auspicious commencement that had been made, and trusted that God would finish the good work of conciliation and concord that was evidently commenced among them, &c. He then passed on to the Americans, the most western group, assisted by Chevalier Bunsen, who has never ceased to remain in constant and most intimate correspondence with the King since his recall from London, and at his most pressing invitation has come up to Berlin for the first time since then to be present at these conferences.

On the part of the Americans, Mr. Wright, their diplomatic representative, expressed to the King the

pleasure he had in presenting to him the little band of his countrymen who had come so far across the Atlantic to testify their sympathy in the present great movement, and their ardent desire to see other Christians enjoying the same amount of Christian liberty as they themselves enjoyed at home. To which the King replied in a few kind words, addressed to the minister himself, and then had the most prominent members introduced to him.

No sooner had the King finished with the American group, and Sir Culling Eardley been called for presentation to the King as the spokesman of the English phalanx, than our countrymen, with that vulgar propensity to mob Royalty which we betray both at home and abroad, all deserted the place assigned them in the proceedings, and, flocking after Sir Culling, enclosed the group of King, chamberlains, adjutants, and guests in one dense, hot mass, like a cluster of bees. The Queen, who was looking on from the estrade, and from whose recollection the events of 1848 seem not yet effaced (it was at just such a peaceful and joyous meeting as this that the so-called revolution broke out), gave evident signs of apprehension, which, however, diminished gradually as she saw that nothing worse came of it.

Sir Culling Eardley thanked the King for the opportunity thus offered them of meeting together in his dominions, and alluded to the bonds already existing between the two nations,—common origin, common faith, and that further bond about to be added by marriage. Thanking the King again for his many personal exertions in furtherance of the cause, he proceeded to introduce the Hon. Baptist Noel, Sir Edward North Buxton, Mr. Finch, the Treasurer of the Alliance; the Rev. Dr. Steane, hon. Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and Secretary of the Baptist Union; and the Rev. George Smith, Secretary of the Congregational Union.

The King answered, in English, by disclaiming any of the merit attributed of having done much for the alliance, but it had his hearty sympathy, and he rejoiced to believe that in the two days that had elapsed God's blessing had rested on the meeting. He thanked the English gentlemen very much for the interest they expressed with regard to the approaching marriage.

From the English station the King passed on eastwards to the French group, French Switzerland, German Switzerland, Holland, Bohemia, Hungary, Southern, Central, and Eastern Prussia, terminating with the deputies from the Russian provinces on the Baltic, in all cases receiving the thanks and the aspirations of each nationality, and such expressions of personal respect as the feelings of each respective spokesman dictated. In the short replies which the King delivered in English, French, and German he made no attempt at oratorical display, but spoke simply and unaffectedly and most kindly to every one he recognised. On his return to the palace the whole assembly cheered both the King and Queen repeatedly and continuously in multifarious forms and manners, and immediately afterwards broke up in all haste to enter the trains, which were waiting not far off.

The *Kirchen Zeitung* of Herr Hengstenberg is thundering forth against the "threadbare and superficial tendencies" of the Evangelical Alliance.

DR. LIVINGSTONE ON THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF AFRICA.

On Thursday morning, Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, met the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Association, and Cotton Supply Association, at the Town Hall, Manchester, and had a most warm and hearty reception. There were a number of ladies present. Sir James Watts, Mayor of Manchester, presided, and on the platform were Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, M.P., Mr. J. C. Harter, and Mr. M. Ross. The mayor having introduced Dr. Livingstone to the meeting,—

Mr. H. ASHWORTH presented the following address to the distinguished visitor:—

Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, Manchester, Sept. 9.

Sir,—The directors of this chamber beg to assure you of their heartiest welcome to this city. They have contemplated with feelings of the highest satisfaction the labours in which you have been engaged in Africa in promoting the extension of civilisation and of Christianity, and they sincerely congratulate you upon the beneficial results of your exertions.

Believing that commerce and industry may be identified with civilisation and Christianity, the directors of this chamber are desirous of expressing to you their strong conviction that cotton and other agricultural products which are required in this country may, with great advantage to the native African, be grown by him to exchange for British manufactures; and by encouraging pursuits of productive labour they submit that missionary objects may be supported, while the material comfort and enjoyment of the people of Africa may be rendered commensurate with those reasonable desires which increased intelligence always suggests.

On your return to the arduous labours in which you have been engaged you need not be told that you are accompanied by the warmest wishes and sympathies of your friends, who ardently commend you to the care of a wise Providence, in the firm reliance that your renewed mission will be attended with abundant blessings.

I have the honour to be, on behalf of the directors of this Chamber of Commerce, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BAZLEY, President.

To the Rev. Dr. Livingstone, &c.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE, in reply, returned his warmest thanks for the welcome thus offered him, and said the approbation of the merchants of Manchester

afforded a powerful stimulus to the further prosecution of his efforts. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with them cordially in the sentiment that the Africans ought to be encouraged to cultivate the raw materials of English manufactures; and he was so fully convinced of the elevating tendency of lawful commerce together with the probable influence which the course specified promised to have on the slave trade and slavery, that he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts in that direction. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) A peculiar and rather annoying combination of circumstances had placed the great Anglo-American race, on which undoubtedly the hopes of the world for liberty and progress rested, in a very trying position. Our demands for sugar and cotton were daily increasing, those demands were at present met in great measure by slave labour; but the great body of Anglo-Americans would unquestionably prefer to have their wants supplied by free men, and he ventured to hope that the discovery of a new region, well adapted for raising those articles, might be a providential opening for enabling us to escape from our anomalous position. Before attempting to give some idea of this new field for commercial enterprise, it might be mentioned that, while he proposed to try to make the Zambesi River a permanent path to the inland healthy region, with a view to the wide diffusion of civilisation and Christianity, and endeavouring to link the interests of the African with our own, he had felt that it would not be right in him to do this at the expense of those who contributed their money for purely religious purposes; but the gentlemen he now addressed, in common with others, had contributed handsomely, in the way of testimonial funds, to relieve his mind from care with respect to his family (cheers), and he begged to tender them his very grateful acknowledgments. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. CHEETHAM, M.P., said, all he had to say was to assure the Rev. Doctor that not only in this great city, but also in the county of Lancaster, so intimately associated with mercantile interests, his labours and discoveries were appreciated as they ought to be by an intelligent community. (Hear, hear.) It had been suggested that in order to elicit the information which the doctor was desirous of giving them, he should propose to him a series of questions. He had first to ask Dr. Livingstone what were the peculiar productions of the districts which he had visited?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who referred to a map suspended on the platform, said, it would be observed that the country through which the Zambesi flowed was abundantly watered by the numerous rivers which joined it. South of latitude 20 degrees there was a country remarkably destitute of water, where one might travel four full days without obtaining a single drop of water, there being no rivers south of that line; but the country to the north of it was totally different. While in the south the vegetation was altogether thorny, there being a prodigious number of different kinds of thorns, the northern and well-watered country produced a vegetation without thorns. The majority of the trees there were evergreens; many of them had the appearance of laurels and orange trees. In that country there were a great many different kinds of fruits, most of which he believed to be totally unknown to Europeans. He brought home about twenty-five or twenty-six different kinds of fruit, some of which were valuable as yielding oil; and, in the central part of the country, called Lunda, where the seeds were abundant, the fleshy part was eatable, and the oil was used by the natives for anointing their bodies. Among so great a variety doubtless some must be good for food, though, perhaps, from having been usually pretty hungry, he could not be supposed to be a very good judge. (Laughter.) Nearer to the coast, eastwards, the people cultivated large quantities of cucumbers, and their best salad oil was made from the seeds of cucumbers. Throughout the whole country the ground-nut was cultivated in large quantities—used as food and for oil; and they had also castor oil throughout the country, their only use for it being to anoint their heads and bodies, though it was not a very agreeable unguent.

Mr. CHEETHAM then inquired as to the dyes known in the country.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE said, in Angola the natives knew of a very great many different dyes, which they were not very willing to make known to Europeans. The Columba root was exported by the Americans in abundance as a dye stuff, and grew along the Zambesi River. Besides this, there was throughout the country indigo—the kind called the silver indigo—with which the people dyed their clothes, and which grew wild, for it was not at all cultivated. The only exportation of it was by the Portuguese who lived at Tete, but it might be exported abundantly.

In reference to cotton, Dr. LIVINGSTONE added, that very large quantities of it were cultivated by the natives, and one small district, between the Rivers Conza and Loanda, produced 1,300 cloths annually, of cotton grown by the natives, spun by the women, and woven by the men. In the great valley to the east of Angola the grass was generally so high that, when on his ox, he was obliged to hold up his hand to keep it out of his eyes. The natives never employed any manure, and the more the ground was worked the more fertile it became. The whole of Angola, if it had been in the hands of Englishmen, for its size, would have produced much more cotton and sugar than any part of the Southern States of America. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHEETHAM: Then, with reference to hemp and flax?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE said, he had seen fibres which might be used in the manufacture of paper. They brought a kind of aloe, and another soft fibrous sub-

stances found round the roots of the wild date tree. Neither of these would be good for the purpose; but they likewise brought another termed "buaze," which he had known simply as used for making threads to string beads upon. In other parts the sinews of animals were used for that purpose; but this root was quite as strong, and when one attempted to break it it felt as if it would cut the finger. He brought home some of it, and presented it to Pye Brothers, in Lombard-street, who put it through their new process for treating such fibres, and they gave it as their opinion, after consulting one of the first manufacturers in Leeds, that the fibre was finer and stronger than flax, and it was worth between 50*l.* and 60*l.* a ton. This plant was probably not known to botanists at all. It was said to grow abundantly on the north bank of the Zambesi, but was never cultivated.

Mr. CHEETHAM: You have alluded to cotton on the west coast; is any grown on the east?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE said, it grew abundantly on the west and that was by far the best field for cotton. On the east it was cultivated a little, but it was not so good. It clung to the seed, and an iron roller had to be used to separate it. The quantity grown on the east side was very much smaller than that on the west side, but the natives had never been induced to cultivate cotton; they had never been offered anything for it, and they only cultivated a little to make clothes for themselves. He believed if they had a market, they would cultivate largely; for wherever they had the opportunity of selling anything they immediately began to collect it. (Hear, hear.) There was a trade between Loanda and Brazil in wax, which was necessary for the churches in Brazil. This trade had been developed in Angola and in the central country of Lunda. As they passed through the dense forests, he and his party observed that the natives had placed hives every few hundred yards between the trees, and seemed to collect every ounce of wax. The Portuguese gave a very good price for it in Angola. The country abounded in honey. The people had no idea that sugar could be got from the sugar cane, although the sugar cane abounded in their country, and when he told them of it the chief asked him to make some. He (Dr. Livingstone) explained that it could only be done by a machine. Then, asked the chief, would he bring him a machine from his own country? He explained that he was a poor man, and it required something considerable to purchase one. The chief replied, "Why the whole of the ivory of the country is yours, and if you leave any of it it is your own fault." (Laughter.) The chief gave him a commission to the east coast, and fitted him out well a second time, all in the hope of having intercourse with the white men. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHEETHAM: Can you give us any information as to the cereals?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE said wheat had never been tried in the central country. The Portuguese came to Angola to make a little money, and go back to Portugal, and they devoted themselves entirely to the trade in ivory and beeswax. The country produced beautiful wheat, and he saw it growing on the high lands with ears the length of his hand. The high land produced it without irrigation, and it might be grown there to almost any extent. The Zambesi overflowed large tracts of country annually, like the Nile. The Portuguese had been in the habit of cultivating the wheat on that side of the country; all it required was that a slave woman with a little hoe should make a hole in the ground, drop a few seeds in, and push back the soil with her foot. In four months there was a crop of beautiful wheat. This simple operation answered all the purposes of our subsoiling, ploughing, draining, liming, and manuring. The higher they went up the better the wheat was. The country ascended eastward from the west coast to a height of 5,000 feet above the sea; then it descended into the central valley, where the rivers on both sides contributed to the Zambesi in the middle, and this river flowed from north to south, leaving the valley by a fissure or creek in the ridge of thirty miles long, which formed the most beautiful sight he had seen in Africa. There were two ridges on that side of the valley, one of 5,000 feet. The bottom of the valley and the coasts were very unhealthy, but the high lands were very healthy. The central hollow contained herbage excessively rank. The healthy ridges were remarkably well adapted for the production of grain. The natives cultivated a kind of millet, often called Caffre corn; another kind of millet, somewhat larger, and likewise our own millet.

Mr. CHEETHAM: Did you find any sheep or goats' wool?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE thought the only wool he had seen was on the heads of the people. (Laughter.) The sheep there had hair instead of wool, and the men's heads had wool instead of hair. (Applause and laughter.) However, inland from Benguela, there was a long stretch of cold elevated country, where the sheep actually had wool, and cattle flourished remarkably well.

Mr. CHEETHAM: What did you see of metallic produce?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE said, throughout the country there appeared to be plenty of knives, axes, and hoes, and near the sea there were igneous rocks shot up, with fine iron ore. The Portuguese Government employed the natives in working iron. At Kasembi a good deal of malachite was found. He had not seen copper ore in its proper place. A number of the native hoes had been made into an Enfield rifle for him (Dr. Livingstone) at Birmingham; the maker pronouncing the metal very good, resembling, but not equal to, Swedish or Russian iron. It abounded along the Zambesi.

In reply to subsequent inquiries, Dr. LIVINGSTONE said there were extensive tracts of forest land. There were nine seams of coal. He examined one near Tete, which was about 68 inches in diameter; the coal having been tilted to the surface by volcanic action. Lieutenant Hoskins, who had command of one of the gunboats now gone to China, had given his opinion that the bar at the real mouth of the Zambesi was no impediment to commercial purposes, as there were 22 feet of water upon it; and though the river was rather tortuous he would not hesitate to take up a steamer of the same capacity as his gunboat. The river was at the flood during four or five months of the year.

Mr. CHEETHAM: What article, as a medium of commerce, could the natives best cultivate at the present moment?

Dr. LIVINGSTONE believed cotton would be the best for them to begin with, and that they would cultivate it if they were assured of a market. Now that they had abundance of land they did not feel the necessity of improved cultivation. He described the feeling of the natives as strongly in favour of the English, whom they contrasted favourably with the Boers and Portuguese. In the west the population was very much milder in character than in the east; the possession of a single cannon was quite enough to overawe a whole district. As to the effect of the climate on the English constitution, the most important point he had ascertained was that there were two healthy ridges in the country. The Portuguese authorities had treated him with the greatest kindness, and appeared to regard his labours as favourable to the extension of their commerce. In Angola skilled labour was to be had for 4*l.* a day, field labour for 2*l.*, and he believed it might be got, by paying in calico, the usual currency of the country, at about 1*l.* a day. He proposed, on going back, to distribute cotton seeds among all the chiefs on the banks of the river, and endeavour to give the impression that all they produced would be purchased. The beginning must necessarily be small and not profitable, but he thought if the natives could be engaged in lawful commerce it would put an end to the slave trade in all that central region. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. A. TURNER, M.P., expressed, on behalf of the commercial community, their thanks to Dr. Livingstone for his visit, and for the interesting details into which he had entered at this meeting. He moved:—

That this meeting desires to express their warmest thanks to Dr. Livingstone for his visit to Manchester, to record their appreciation of the importance of his discoveries, their high sense of his noble exertions for the extension of knowledge, as well as his self-devotion in again seeking to visit those hitherto unexplored countries with a view to their civilisation by the aids of Christianity and commerce; that, feeling a deep interest in the self-denying labours of Dr. Livingstone, this meeting earnestly requests her Majesty's Government will place at his disposal a steam-boat, duly appointed and capable of ascending the navigable portion of the Zambesi, with such further accommodation in boats and otherwise as may be deemed sufficient for the exploration of its tributaries, and for obtaining and retaining friendly relations with the natives of that interesting region; and the public bodies now assembled pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions for the promotion of these objects; that this meeting desires to impress on her Majesty's Government their earnest desire that the aid of the Portuguese Government should be specially requested towards facilitating in every possible manner the further researches of Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa, and more especially in the districts surrounding the River Zambesi and its tributaries; that a sub-committee of the following gentlemen, being the chairmen of the public bodies here assembled, be empowered and requested to carry out the resolution of this meeting, with power to add to their number:—Mr. John Cheetham, M.P., Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Bazley.

He expressed a strong hope that the Government would afford the same aid in exploring the Zambesi as they had to the Niger expedition.

Mr. G. HADFIELD, M.P., in seconding the resolution, pointed to the facts detailed by Dr. Livingstone, as showing how little this great commercial country had yet drawn upon the resources of the world. We were complaining of a want of cotton and silk, and other products, and yet what an inexhaustible world the great Giver of all seemed to have bestowed if we only made a right use of it!

The motion was carried with applause.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE wished briefly to express his sense of the great kindness Lord Clarendon had already shown him, and especially by the interest he took in his safety while in Africa.

Mr. EDMUND ASHWORTH moved a vote of thanks to the mayor for presiding, which was seconded by Mr. JOHN CHEETHAM, M.P., and the motion was carried.

MISSIONARY ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone was welcomed in the evening, by a crowded audience, at the Grosvenor-street Chapel, Piccadilly. On his appearance upon the platform, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Fletcher, who presided, he was received with hearty and prolonged cheering. Dr. Livingstone gave a concise narrative of his several expeditions, with descriptions of the character of the country and of the inhabitants, dwelling more particularly upon incidents connected with his last journey.

His lecture was necessarily a repetition to a great extent of what he had said elsewhere.

Several questions we put to Dr. Livingstone by the Rev. Dr. Halley, and after further remarks had been made, Dr. Halley proposed:—

That this meeting gratefully recognise the providential care by which Dr. Livingstone has been sustained and protected amidst the labours and perils through which he passed in his numerous travels; and would congratulate their honoured and devoted friend upon the discoveries he had made, so important in their bearing upon the cause of Christian missions, and of commerce and civilisation; and would earnestly pray that he may still be spared to see the land he has been the means of opening up, enlightened and blessed by the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. P. Thompson, and carried with cordiality.

The Rev. Chas. Livingstone, pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts, said he begged to tender his sincere thanks for the kindness with which he and his brother had been received. He had not seen him for seventeen years, but was about to accompany him to Africa. He hoped the audience would remember them in their prayers to God, that he might incline the people to receive the Gospel, which would elevate them to take their place amongst the great family of nations.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting closed.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The grand manoeuvres at the Camp of Châlons continue to be much impeded by the wet weather.

"The Emperor," says a letter from the camp, "leads a complete camp life: from noon to three o'clock, during the exercises, his Majesty is on horseback; the remainder of the day he is engaged in his cabinet, and up to this time he has taken no walking exercise to any distance. At half-past six his Majesty dines, covers being every day laid for thirty. There are about 150 superior officers in the camp, and they are each invited in their turn. After dinner some whist tables are formed, but the party does not remain late, as the Emperor retires to rest at an early hour. Every morning he is engaged in his cabinet, and the telegraph is actively at work."

Some further details respecting the camp are communicated by the foreign correspondents of the journals.

The tract appropriated to the manoeuvres is 14,000 hectares in extent. Everything about the camp is of the plainest description and aspect—it looks like work, not play. There is no luxury or display about the Emperor's quarters, which are painted of the colour of the tents. Beside them is a quadrangle pavilion, open on all four sides, under which mass is celebrated every Sunday. The want of foliage gives rather a dreary appearance to the whole scene, and is relieved only by an undulating line of fine trees that marks the course of the little river Cheneu, which winds through the camp. To avoid anything like confusion, the strictest regulations were enforced on the establishment of the camp. Every tent had its place marked, and had to be pitched there, in defiance of local drawbacks. It was the business of its occupants to level uneven ground, to turn aside an inconvenient rivulet, to make the best of the spot allotted to them. Wells, supplied with pumps, and yielding excellent water, have been dug all along the rear of the camp. Those soldiers who are taken seriously ill are sent to Châlons, where a hospital with 650 beds has been prepared to receive them; slighter maladies are treated in the camp-hospitals. One of the advantages of the situation of the Châlons camp is its distance from towns and large villages. The soldier is not intruded upon and his attention distracted from his duties by crowds of visitors. Permissions to visit the encampments are very sparingly given, but any civilian who is accompanied by an officer may walk about without impediment.

It is said that "the Emperor attaches so much importance to the question of the reorganisation of the Arab bureaux in Algeria, decided upon in consequence of the disclosures at the late trial at Oran, that he intends referring it to the Council of State as soon as the vacation is over."

Prince Napoleon is now at Biarritz. It is said that the Prince will go to England to witness the launch of the *Great Eastern*, and that he thinks of going afterwards to Suez, to study the question of the canal on the spot.

Private letters from Paris state that the recent difficulties in connexion with the management of the Crédit Mobilier have been smoothed over. M. Ernest André, the director by whom upon the refusal of his colleagues to accept his resignation a notarial notice of withdrawal had been issued, has been induced to return, while the other directors, who were understood to be desirous of getting out, have for the present, at all events, abandoned their intention. It is hoped that the company will gradually bring its shareholders to be content with comparatively humble dividends, and instead of aspiring to regulate and monopolise the enterprise of the empire, recognise that no extraordinary gains can be continuously made without extraordinary gambling.

No less than thirty-seven councils-general have declared in favour of the Isthmus of Suez Canal.

It has been calculated that the number of claimants for the St. Helena medal will amount to 100,000, which will be an expense of about 200,000*l.* to the country.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW IN GERMANY.

It is said that the King of Prussia has been invited by the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander to take part in the interview at Stuttgart, but that his Prussian Majesty has declined the invitation. A rumour is in circulation to the effect that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will, after their interview with the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Stuttgart, proceed to France to meet Queen Victoria.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that Baron Bourqueney, the French Ambassador at Vienna, points to the coming Imperial interview at Stuttgart as a proof that Russia means sincerely to adhere, in her internal and external policy, to the principles of the Paris Conference—that is to say, a foreign policy based on friendly relations, with a home policy of reform and progress. While the *Independence* has remarked that the meeting of the two emperors can give umbrage only to Austria, which continues

to hold herself aloof from the general concert, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* replies that it is more than probable that Louis Napoleon will avail himself of the present opportunity to open the way to more friendly relations between Russia and England, and Austria also.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has terminated his wanderings in Hungary. Throughout his journey he received presents from the different towns, such as a silver hammer and chisel from the miners of Neusoll, and an album from the papermakers of Hermanetz. It is said that the Primate of Hungary was coldly received, because the Roman Catholics in the archiepiscopal see of Gran are said to pray in the litany that his Majesty may be pleased to make some political concessions to the faithful Hungarian nation.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Archduke Albrecht, Governor General of Hungary, expressing his gratefulness for the demonstrations of loyalty which he met with during his tour through Hungary. The Emperor tells the Hungarians that there is a good time coming for them, that their prosperity is progressing, and that he will stick to the principles which have guided him since he assumed the reins of Government. This means that the Emperor will do nothing to remove the grievances of the national party in Hungary.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, a very ministerial organ, is of opinion that "the interview at Stuttgart is an event which should set Germany thinking." It adds that there are many parts of the Eastern question yet unsolved, and that the military resources of England are absorbed in India.

A blow is to be struck at the Austrian newspapers by imposing a stamp duty of a kreutzer on each copy. The largest Austrian journals at present sell for two kreutzers; so that this tax will cause a large relative augmentation of price.

The register of births in Vienna show that year after year the number of illegitimate children almost equal those born in wedlock.

ITALY.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th instant, in "excellent health." He made his entry with great pomp and state, and rejoicings assiduously prepared beforehand.

The Pope has issued a brief to the Archbishop of Cologne, referring to condemnation of the works of Gunther, a German priest. The Pope says:—

In those works there prevails extensively the erroneous and highly pernicious system of rationalism already condemned by this apostolic see; we know, likewise, that in the same books there is not a little to be read that varies, in a degree by no means trifling, from the true exposition of the faith respecting the unity of the divine essence in three different and eternal persons. In the same way it is known to us that what is taught respecting the mystery of the incarnation of the Word, and respecting the unity of the divine person of the Word in two natures—the divine and the human (in Gunther's writings)—is neither better nor more accurate. We know that in the same books the Catholic teaching and doctrine of human nature is impaired, for, according to it, he consists, in his entirety, of body and soul in such a way that the soul, and indeed the reasoning soul, is the true and immediate form of the body through itself. It is further not unknown to us, that in the said books things are taught and asserted in complete contradiction to the Catholic doctrine respecting God's supreme freedom, conditioned by no necessity whatever, in the creation of things.

In conclusion, the Pope says that Gunther had expressed his desire to obey the Papal authority, "on which account he most humbly submitted to the before-mentioned decree publicly issued against his works."

A letter from Rome states that, in consequence of the reduction of the Austrian troops in the Roman States, the reconstitution of the Papal army is being rapidly proceeded with. To this end a committee of five has been appointed, presided over by Cardinal Antonelli. From Turin we learn that the Duke de Grammont was not to leave until the 25th inst.

On the 6th, the Archduke Maximilian and his Belgian bride entered Milan. A report from a quarter favourable to Powers Imperial says that "the crowds of people were immense, and the reception the most enthusiastic." Perhaps the presence of an Archduchess from a constitutional court had something to do with the enthusiasm.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The health of the King of Sweden continues in a precarious state. A despatch from Stockholm dated Sept. 12, says:—"The King yesterday, in virtue of the terms of the Constitution, appointed a provisional Government, on account of his illness. A motion was made this day in the Parliament that the King should nominate the Crown Prince Regent of the Kingdom."

The Holstein Diet, adopting the conclusions of the reports of the Commission appointed by them to examine the project of the New Constitution, have refused to discuss that project till the relations between Holstein and Denmark have been definitely settled. Only two members voted against the adoption of the conclusions of the Commission. The late attempt at conciliation on the part of the Danish Government has therefore been rejected.

The *Times*' correspondent thus speculates on Scandinavian politics:—

This retirement of the wary and cautious King of Sweden from the conduct of affairs is of unusual importance at this moment with reference to the constantly increasing magnitude of the Scandinavian movement, of

which the Crown Prince is known to be an ardent supporter, as is also the case with his younger brother; for the approaching crisis of the conflict between the Radical Government of Denmark and the German duchy of Holstein, now engaged in a last struggle to save itself from incorporation with the Scandinavian kingdom, backed as it is by federal allies in Germany, will hardly fail to press upon Europe the conviction of the necessity of creating a strong Scandinavian kingdom out of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and of separating from the latter that German duchy of Holstein, which it is endeavouring *per fas et nefas* to incorporate at the expense of every dictate of justice and public law. The existence of Holstein, as an integral portion of the territory attached to the Danish Crown, constitutes Denmark's greatest weakness; for its German population, which owns no other fealty than to the person of the King as their Duke, has been thoroughly estranged by the events of the last ten or eleven years, and the unremitting attempts of the Danish Government to bring it by all or any means into the same position as Schleswig.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha has been appointed President of the Tanzimat Council in the place of Redschid Pasha.

Contrary to the boast of the partisans of Austria that the new elections in Moldavia would result in the same Anti-Unionist majority as the annulled ones, the electors of Moldavia seem to be resolved not to allow themselves to be outvied by the Wallachians in efforts for the union of the Principalities. The elections commenced on the 10th of this month, and the order of the clergy returned three ecclesiastics who are decided Unionists. The peasants in the chief towns of districts were to vote on the 16th, and the elections in the great towns will follow on the 17th. M. Vogorides, the Kaimakan, had proposed to adjourn the elections, but the Porte had, of its own accord, refused, by a telegraphic despatch, to admit any further delay.

M. de Thouvenal, who has received leave of absence, will return to France after the elections in Moldavia.

PERSIA.

The telegraph from Vienna states that "advices from Constantinople of the 5th instant announce that the Persians have evacuated Herat." Should this prove correct, the 5,000 men under General Jacob at Bushire, and the ships at Mohammerah, will be available for service in India.

Another telegraphic despatch announces that disturbances broke out at Herat immediately after the departure of Murad Mirza's troops. Later advices state that these troubles were of religious origin, and that the attacks were directed against the Mohammedan sect of Shiites. The members of this sect, it will be remembered, are under the protection of the Shah of Persia. The same despatch states that there was great excitement among the Affghan tribes of Fezzah and Candahar.

Emirn-Mirza, who has been appointed Governor of Bushire, took possession of that place on the 2nd of July, after the departure of the English troops.

CANADA.

THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.

On the evening of the 25th ult., there was held in the capital city of Canada one of the largest and most enthusiastic public meetings ever witnessed. The object of the assemblage was to take into consideration the present state of the Hudson's Bay question, with a view to obtaining the expression of the people's feelings on it, and to consider the best means of procuring the total abolition of the Hudson's Bay Company, and their monopoly of exclusive trade over one-half of the continent of North America. At an early hour the Great St. Lawrence Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by the most intelligent, energetic, and respectable portion of the citizens, consisting of merchants, lawyers, and business men, with not a small number of working men, one of whom made a capital speech in the course of the evening. The Mayor of Toronto occupied the chair. The resolutions were carried by acclamation, all compromise being denounced. The *Morning Post* Toronto correspondent mentions an important fact, confirming his previously expressed opinion that much territory, unless soon taken from a trading company, will be lost to this country for ever:—

I will take occasion to mention, for the information of the Colonial minister and the British Government and people, that at the late Democratic Convention for Minnesota, held at St. Paul, there were delegates from Pembina and from the Red River Settlement, the latter of whom were elected by British subjects, or at least by Hudson's Bay Company's colonists. I am copying from the *Toronto Colonist*, one of our first provincial journals. A question arose—as well it might—as to their right to participate in the business of an American Democratic Convention. The parties were heard on both sides, and the delegates were likewise requested to give their own opinion, when it was finally decided—mark this, Mr. Labouchere—that as the Red River Settlement, and the Saskatchewan Valley would be soon settled by white people, and as the Hudson's Bay Company would not aid in that settlement, no good reason existed why these pioneers should not have the benefit of American institutions, if they wished them themselves, and as they were practically, or, rather, conventionally, annexed to Minnesota.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica extend to the 27th ult. The Legislature was not in session, and would not be before the usual time in October. Fever was very prevalent, but mortality slight. The island was very quiet, and trade generally dull, but mining operations were very encouraging.

In British Guiana several parties, men and women, who were implicated in the outrage on the Governor and Mrs. Wodehouse, on their departure from the colony, had been arrested, and committed to take

their trial at the next session of the Supreme Criminal Court for riot. A number of persons came forward to offer themselves as sureties for the appearance of the accused; and in the case of a principal offender, who was charged with having thrown offal at the Governor, as he was leaving the wharf in the boat, a female acquaintance came forward and deposited two hundred dollars as surety for his appearance. The weather had been wet, and thunderstorms frequent. The planters were anxiously looking for dry weather. Business was dull, freights scarce, and tonnage abundant.

The gold mines at Upata were still the engrossing theme in the colony. A commission, consisting of Sir W. H. Holmes, the Hon. Dr. Blair, Mr. W. H. Campbell, and Mr. M'Clintock, and other gentlemen, would start for the diggings on the 26th ultimo. It is supposed that their journey will occupy them about two months. There is every reason to believe that the country through which they propose to travel will be found to be rich in auriferous wealth. Their course will lie through the very tract of country in which the old Dutch geographers placed the Lake Parima, supposed to be the site of Sir Walter Raleigh's famous El Dorado. A great deal of interest attaches to this expedition, and it is possible that it may throw a great deal of light upon some dark passages in the history of that gifted, but unfortunate man.

At Trinidad every hope existed of the projected railway being constructed. The estimates and plans were being matured.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The advices by the African mail steamer *Gambia* state that the exploring expedition to the River Niger and its tributaries, in charge of Dr. Backie, R.N., left the Brass River for the Niger on the 10th of July, all well. The expedition is composed of fifty Kroomen, twenty-five natives of the countries bordering on the Niger and Chadda, and fourteen Europeans, including Dr. Backie, Lieutenant Glover, Mr. May, and Dr. Davis, of the Royal Navy, a naturalist and a botanist from Kew Gardens, with Captain Grant and Engineers in the employ of the contractor, Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Laird to form trading posts on the banks of the river at the most eligible situations for the collection of cotton, shea, butter, and other productions of the interior, provided the climate offers no insuperable obstacles. As by his contract with the Admiralty he is bound to convey deck passengers of the Negro race who can read and write English from Fernando Po to all parts below the Niger and Chadda, it is hoped that a new element of civilisation will be introduced into the interior by the return of liberated Africans to their native country in considerable numbers.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. M'Carthy, a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, has just started on a journey to Timbuctoo. He speaks Arabic and various African dialects with great fluency. He travels alone.

Africa seems now likely to feel the good effects of European enterprise. It is announced from Lisbon that a project is on foot for the formation of a railway in the province of Angola on the west coast of Africa.

An official despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, throwing some doubts on the reported death of Dr. Vogel. Lord Clarendon is making every effort to ascertain his fate, and should he be held in captivity, to devise means for his redemption.

The cholera is appearing in Denmark. In Glückstadt and Itzehoe (in Holstein) it counts already numerous victims; and it has also shown itself in Zealand, more than twenty cases having occurred in the little town of Korsør on the Great Belt, in a population of 2,200 souls.

The *Frankfort Journal* says it is authorised to state, in reply to the numerous applications which were daily made to the English Legation in that city for service in the British forces, "that the English Government has no intention of forming a foreign legion, and that foreigners are not admitted into the ranks of the British army."

A despatch from Tunis announces, under date of September 7, that the Bey had issued a decree for the establishment of criminal tribunals and mixed tribunals of commerce, free trade, free industry, the right of property, respect of persons and property, equal laws, equal taxation, religious liberty, conscription, and limitation of the period of service.

Intelligence from China, via Kjaakta, gives a deplorable picture of the condition of Pekin and the southern provinces of the empire. Commerce has almost ceased, and the wretchedness of the people is augmenting daily. The Government has issued iron money to pay the employés and to purchase corn, whilst it requires the taxes to be paid in silver.

The "European Statistics of Suicide" recently published in France by M. Lisle, show that England is no longer at the head of the dreary poll. The French author proves that France is highest in the scale, and Russia lowest. In London we have one suicide in 8,250 people. Paris gives one in 2,221. For the whole English population the suicides reckon one in 15,900; France, one in 12,489. The north of France is the most prolific in suicides, that district yielding nearly half of the whole number in the entire empire.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Leiningen, Sir William Codrington, Col. Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, and Dr. Armstrong, arrived at Chamounix on Saturday evening week from Martigny by the Tête Noire. It is the Prince's intention to pass a

few days in the valley, which is crowded with visitors. On the following Monday the royal party, accompanied by Mr. Albert Smith, who is now at Chamounix, and had the honour of acting as guide on the occasion, visited the Cascade du Dard, and afterwards traversed the Glacier du Bossons, returning by the other side.

Mr. Sullivan, the British minister at Lima, the capital of Peru, has been assassinated. He was dining alone, when six men, masked, entered and fired three shots, one of which is fatal, having entered the groin and passed up into the lungs. After the deed was done, one of them exclaimed—"I am now satisfied," and then they all disappeared. There are not the slightest hopes of his recovery. It is reported that the act was committed by some of the most respectable persons in Lima. A reward of 100 ounces is offered for the apprehension of the murderers. A Frenchman and a Negro have been arrested on suspicion.

A letter from Presburg in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that a grand procession of the Roman Catholics of Hungary had just started on a pilgrimage to Maria-Zell. About 15,000 pilgrims from different provinces of the country took part in it. All the corporate bodies of Presburg, with their banners, opened the line of march, and were followed by the clergy and municipal authorities, and after them came the pilgrims divided into bodies of Hungarians, Germans, and Slavonians. The cortège was closed by the cardinal prince primate, and carried before him were the presents intended for the church—among others a statue in silver and gold of the Virgin, and a valuable banner.

THE MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald writes as follows to the *Times* :—

We must have done with these insatiate fanatics as soldiers. Let us have no more followers of the Prophet, no more priests of Brahmah, as the guardians of the hated Christian and the defenders of their confiding British rulers.

The more clearly the true source of the calamity is revealed the more distinctly will it also be seen that the outcry raised, on the intelligence first reaching us, against missionary effort as having contributed to the movement, is perfectly groundless. There are certain individuals who, opposed to Christianity in their own heart, are ever ready to charge against it all the abominations that have ever been committed by the wickedness of man. Men who can see no difference between the Divine tenets of Christianity and those of the followers of the false Prophet and the gross idolatries of the Brahminical code—and I have known such—are ever ready to condemn missionary effort on any pretence. But all those who have closely watched the feelings of the natives towards the missionaries and their work know well that their prominent characteristic is one of perfect indifference. In the immediate sphere of their labours they are generally regarded with much respect; and to show the influence often gained by them among the people I may mention the fact that one of our missionaries at Benares had, by the last accounts from that place, been applied to by the authorities there to use that influence in obtaining supplies on the Commissariat failing to procure them.

To attribute to them the present terrible revolt is, therefore, perfectly puerile. In the words of the Koolin Brahmin to your Calcutta correspondent, "An Old Indian," it is "mere nonsense." And this is still more evident from the fact that the rebellion is confined to those very men who have been the most exempt from missionary effort.

That some of the more rabid fanatics among both Mohammedans and Brahmins are madly opposed to the dissemination of truth, and especially the truth of Christianity, no one will deny. All light is hateful to them, because it exposes their debasing idolatry, and condemns their conduct, and as this is especially the effect of the light of Christianity, they must hate it. But, if we believe in its powers to benefit mankind, if we acknowledge the Bible to be a revelation from God to man, shall we, as a Christian nation, prove such cowardly traitors to the truth as to put an end to the circulation of the Word of God, and to the efforts of the legitimate missionary among our benighted fellow-subjects, because the agents of darkness, the priests of superstition and idolatry, cry out, as of old, "Away with him!" God forbid! We, as the Christian rulers and guardians over that people, have a plain command to obey and a sacred duty to perform, and let the timid and the infidel say what they may, woe be unto us if we prove disobedient and unfaithful.

Instead of harm having been done by any aid or countenance given to missionary work by Governor-Generals or the Government, it has been all the other way. Their faithlessness to themselves as a Christian Government, their temporising policy, their truckling to Hindooism one day and Mohammedanism another, their worship of caste and bowing down to the prejudices of our bigoted fellow-subjects, that trembling and apostate spirit which shrank from admitting a Bible into the Government schools and colleges, and dared not avow with the ceremonies due to his rank the arrival of the first bishop in India, lest we should rouse the religious prejudices of the people,—it is recreant acts like these that have damaged our rule and encouraged the native in a belief that we respected his religion and feared to offend him. Such an unbecoming course must have aided the seditious and evil-disposed, and no doubt has afforded them a powerful lever in upraising the present rebellion. Still the origin of the outbreak lies far deeper than all this, and when fully discovered will, I have no doubt, be found to exist in the vulgar and natural desire of the early conquerors of India to regain their lost dominion and exterminate their hated Christian rulers.

This hatred arises from no ill-treatment on our part. Those who know India best must own that our rule has been marked with the most tender dealing towards all races—perhaps too tender for those on whom it was exercised. With an earnest desire to do justice to the native, even to the almost injustice sometimes of the European, we have refined our laws to an extent which has led the evil-disposed to regard them as an evidence

of our weakness and failing power, and to think that if he cannot quite trample upon, he may easily evade them.

"Caulbulee," an able correspondent of the *Daily News*, who appears to have great experience in Indian affairs, adverting to the fact stated by the Rev. Mr. Hay, that there has been no instance of any European missionaries being singled out for outrage, says:—

By the last accounts the German missionary in Jubulpore had remained with his wife and children at his post, far from aid of any description, and was preaching and teaching openly and fearlessly as ever. Exactly so had Mr. Sandys, a Protestant missionary, near Calcutta, trusted and acted, though strongly urged at least to send his wife and children within our military defences, and the same tribute of respect had been paid by the idolators to his labour of love. The Rev. Mr. Hunter was sacrificed at Sealkote in company with a doctor and several officers, as was poor Mr. Jennings at Delhi. These two martyrs were not singled out. Has any distinction been made by the mutineers between free thinking and godly officers in the general slaughter? So far from it, I could, but will not, specify half a dozen senior officers who have perished, who never attempted to conceal their opinions that Mohammedanism and Hindooism were equally short cuts to Paradise with Christianity, who had lived all their lives on terms of intimacy and friendship with their men, who kept native mistresses, and from whose bodies the form divine was nevertheless absolutely effaced by the highest caste soldiery in the world. That this has become a religious war on the part of the grand conspirators, the Mohammedans, cannot be denied. Their wars have invariably assumed that character, the real predominating motives being ambition, lust, avarice, and a cruel delight in human suffering peculiar to the stony heart of the Asiatic, and infinitely more intense in its gratification than that of the Red Indian of America, who triumphantly extorts an expression of agony from his tortured captive.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Our Parisian contemporaries from time to time express themselves on this subject, but with one or two exceptions in a spirit of friendliness towards England. One of the exceptions is the *Spectateur* (lately the *Assemblée Nationale*, which title it has been obliged to drop before allowed to resume publication after a short suspension). The *Spectateur* speaks of the force which England possesses in India to put down the outbreak, and comes to the conclusion that in two months the English Government has been able to fully provide for the exigencies of the situation. The *Débats* and the *Sicde* both express their indignation at the language, alike extravagant and malignant, employed by the *Univers* with respect to India and the English Government. The *Débats*, after expressing its surprise at the language of the clerical organ, remarks:—

Such arguments, and brought forward in such language, can scarcely be discussed. We will, however, remark to the *Univers* that this prophetic ardour makes it lose sight of the past and overlook the lessons of history. Certainly, it is terrible to be threatened with the loss of an immense colony, even when possessing others which are quiet and prosperous; but it is still more melancholy to have lost all one's colonies or to have none to lose, and that is the condition of the most Catholic nations in the world, Spain and Portugal. The present embarrassments of England are the attributes and the natural and legitimate compensations of power and prosperity. Before proudly congratulating oneself on being free from them, it would be well to think that to have so much to lose is already something, and allows a comparison to be boldly made with those who have nothing. The time is not, therefore, yet come for pointing out the effects of Divine vengeance in the situation of England, and for declaring that heresy has been fatal to her power; but it is always time for the *Univers* to promulgate and to interpret the decrees of Heaven, at the risk of not being always in accord with those of common sense.

The *Sicde* concludes its observations in these terms:—

The *Univers* says that if the English are menaced in their Indian possessions, it is not because they have badly administered, or been guilty of exaction, but solely because they have not been anxious to see the Hindoos become Christians; they have left them, it says, Asiatics, and are thus condemned themselves to exercise Asiatic vengeance to reconquer their power, which has been endangered. "England," says the *Univers*, "has not occupied herself in aggrandising the kingdom of Jesus Christ; she has conquered for herself alone, as if it were not God who has given her the Indian world, or as if He gave it her to devour!" To convert the natives is then the first and sole duty of conquerors. We will, however, permit ourselves to put a case to the *Univers*. Algeria has been tranquil since the last expedition in Kabylia; colonisation is there becoming developed, commerce is prosperous, agriculture is extending. But if we were to send missionaries to the Arabs, if we were to desire to impose on them a new form of worship, if we were, the crucifix in our hand, to require from them abjuration of their religious faith, we should at once create an immense, a most formidable insurrection. The English rule in India, and that of the French in Africa have been maintained and will only be maintained by toleration. The *Univers* asserts that if England had remained Roman Catholic, "she would have succeeded in creating a solid empire in India, and would have avoided to be overthrown by a single blow, to be disgracefully outraged, and perhaps driven away by an insurrection of mercenaries!" Why so? Has Catholicism prevented Portugal from losing her Asiatic possessions, and Spain from losing Mexico and Peru? Has Protestantism prevented the Dutch from preserving Java, Surinam, and Batavia?

The *Univers* publishes another article from the pen of M. Veuillot, which even exceeds in folly all that it has hitherto written on the Indian question. It says:—

The period may be foreseen, and that not far distant, when England must come and demand assistance from France; but when that takes place many things must

be usefully and pacifically modified in Europe. When she shall receive from France the sword which will re-establish her sway in India, England must quit the Mediterranean. On the coasts of Northern Africa, God, after six centuries, has given to us the soil on which Saint Louis died. There we have our India, less rich, but, thank God! more healthy than that of the English—an agricultural and military empire, which we shall not possess for one century without filling it with a Christian people. England now holds possessions in the Mediterranean which are embarrassing to us, and which may either disturb our security or retard our development. She does not hold them on any other claim than that of having usurped them, in consequence of the weakness or the misfortunes of other nations. The Ionian Islands belong to Greece, which it is necessary to strengthen against the protection of Russia. Gibraltar belongs to Spain; Malta ought to belong to France. By these stipulations, France would not act solely in view of her own interests; she would stipulate in favour of and for the benefit of all Roman Catholic nations, of which she is the eldest sister. By causing the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain, and by giving her a fraternal support on the coast of Africa, where Christian civilisation ought at length to penetrate, we might, as the legitimate price of that service, demand from her the Balearic Islands, which stand in our way to Algeria. Malta, in the hands of France, would become for Latin Europe a sure barrier against the East, and give to the Holy Places and to Roman Catholic interests in that part of the world a protection which would then cease to be illusory. These, in our opinion, are the conditions which a Christian and French policy would impose on England in return for assisting her in India, and we think that at that price the Government would lose nothing of the popularity or the credit which it now enjoys in Europe, or the esteem which will be accorded to it by posterity.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

From Belfast, on Saturday, we learn that the local authorities at length showed signs of activity and a sense of the responsibilities of their position, and the result of their determination was, in one important respect, instantaneous and satisfactory in the highest degree. Acting upon the advice of the law officers and the magistrates, the mayor issued the following proclamation, which was posted extensively:—

Whereas of late serious riots and disturbances have occurred in the town of Belfast, in consequence of large crowds collecting in the streets and public thoroughfares; and whereas placards of a most inflammatory character have been extensively circulated during the past week, and there is every reason to apprehend that, in case of any similar crowds being collected, similar scenes of violence and outrage may occur. Now I, as chief magistrate, acting upon the advice of the law officers of the Crown, and with the unanimous concurrence of a large meeting of magistrates, earnestly call upon the well-disposed inhabitants to abstain in future from assembling in numbers in the public streets and thoroughfares, otherwise the police will be ordered to disperse them, and prosecute them as the law directs.

This action of the authorities at once produced its effect, and the Rev. Mr. Hanna, who, within the last twenty-four hours, issued an inflammatory address, stating positively he would assert, at all risks, the great principle of open-air preaching, and calling on the Protestants to rally round him, struck his colours and issued an address, in which he says:—

Protestant brethren, abstain, then, from appearing on the Sabbath in the former scenes of excitement. Do what you can to restore peace. Your former practice of open-air services, when it is considered prudent, will be resumed. Should a hostile mob then molest you, they will still more plainly and more guiltily be in the wrong. They will be deprived of all excuse and of all sympathy, and as the Government is determined they will be speedily crushed.

Throughout the week the town appears to have been in a state of excitement and disorder. The following extract from the *Freeman's Journal* will convey an idea of the state of the town:—

On Saturday night about twelve o'clock, hearing a good deal of firing in the disturbed localities (says the correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*), I went down to collect information. Every minute there was the crack of a shot, and occasionally a volley of three or four firing in concert. While I was speaking to a constabulary man on duty several shots were fired from the Row on one side, and the Pound on the other. Suddenly he said, "Did you hear that, Sir?" I had heard it, and it was the whizzing sound of a bullet passing a few yards over our heads from Sandy-row side en route to the Pound. "Now you will hear the answer," he said, and in less than a minute we heard the whizzing of the answering bullet bound for Sandy-row. He told me that they were at this all the night, and he began to speculate upon the level at which they were firing. The houses were low, and he mentioned they were evidently firing just at a level to carry over the low roofs and drop the bullets in the enemy's camp. The man seemed to assure himself of his safety by observing, in a sort of interrogating spirit, that he did not think either party had any feeling against the police, and that he hoped they would not, by any accident, lower the level of firing. I further learned that there was evidently a small cannon in use on the Sandy-row side, and my ears got proof of the fact; for in a few minutes I heard a tremendous report which no gun could have produced.

The firing was continued till daybreak. The police said they could not stop it, for it was going on from back yards and similar places which they could not reach in time to detect the ruffians who were so grossly abusing the privilege given them by the law of having arms.

The following telegraph message from the *Freeman's* reporter is dated Belfast, half-past ten o'clock, Sunday night:—"The earlier part of the day passed off quietly, owing to great military constabulary displays. The Rev. Mr. Mateir persisted in carrying out his declared intention of preaching at every risk, and addressed very limited audiences during the day. The conduct of the Catholics was admirable—all that

could be desired by their true friends. The Orange party created a riot in Brown-street in the evening; and after having discharged several volleys of stones were dispersed with fixed bayonets by sub-Inspector Armstrong. The disorder and tumult, however, continued until large reinforcements arrived, when the resident magistrate, Mr. Tracey, read the Riot Act, and told the mob that their conduct was disloyal and ruffianly, and if they did not at once disperse he would order the men to fire. The lamps were all put out. More police have just arrived from Dublin."

The Government have determined to put an end to the riots which have so long disgraced Belfast, and with that view a commission of inquiry has been issued, the members of which will sit at once, and, as a further symptom of executive activity, competent magistrates, with a sufficient armed force, are to be despatched immediately to Belfast to maintain peace there.

LORD BROUGHAM AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Brougham attended the annual meeting of the Lancashire Institutional Association, held at Manchester on Wednesday last. The fourth annual report was first read, and which, among much interesting matter, contained the following reply to the question, "What is the most attractive feature in these institutions?" The replies from seventy-five give the following result:—"In thirty the reading-room is the most attractive, in twenty-eight the classes, in eleven the library, in two the lectures, in two the singing, and in one (Patricroft) the coffee supplied in the reading-room to the working men. The failure of lectures appears to be complete. The returns from fifty associated institutes show that nineteen have entirely given them up, fourteen have had less than five lectures each in the past year, and seventeen village institutions have each had five lectures and upwards, chiefly gratuitous, in the same period. It is a striking but a consoling fact that where lectures have been abandoned as a department of the institution, the evening classes are most flourishing. Tea parties, concerts, and exhibitions of dissolving views, have been found generally successful."

The prizes were then distributed by Lord Brougham, who, at the conclusion of these preliminaries, addressed the meeting on the subject of the use and necessity of mechanics' and other mutual-improvement institutions. With regard to the present state of these institutions, Lord Brougham declared his belief that great and satisfactory progress was being made by their means in the education of the people:—

One circumstance that I have heard with the greatest satisfaction proves this more than any other—that within the last ten or twelve years those admirable institutions of Sunday schools are no longer confined to mere instruction on the Lord's day, but that the pupils are instructed on the week days also; so that hundreds—and I hope very soon we shall say thousands—I might almost say thousands at present—are not merely obtaining the inestimable benefit of Sunday school instruction, but on the week days are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and other useful, and I might almost say necessary branches of knowledge.

Lord Brougham then impressed upon his hearers the necessity of conducting these institutions with economy and regularity, and concluded his address with some practical remarks upon the employment of time, and of the reprehensibility of a working man attempting "to assuage his thirst for knowledge until after he had done his day's work:—"

The first duty of a man is to provide for his own independence by his own work, and not either to amuse himself or to indulge in any gratification, not even in the most sacred—more than innocent—gratification of assuaging his thirst for knowledge until he has done his day's work, and done that which it is his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to do, worked with his own hands for the provision for himself and family. When I talk of working, I am myself, and have been all my life, a working man, and as long as I am blessed by Heaven with health enough to continue work, even at my advanced time of life I shall continue to work and labour. I shall never henceforth, any more than I have ever done hitherto, partake of any relaxation, not even in gratifying my thirst for knowledge, until I have earned the right to it by having done my day's work. There are other rules and other maxims upon which I should be disposed to be a great deal more rigorous than upon those which I have mentioned, in which I would allow no compromise, no middling course whatever, and they are the maxims that ought to preside over a man's whole employment of his time in his business and in his pleasures. The one is to do one thing at a time only; the next is, never to put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day; and the third is connected with these two, to always finish one thing before you begin another. A very great and celebrated man in a neighbouring country—I mean the illustrious De Witt, in Holland—was once asked how it happened that he could get through so much business as he did, and of such various kinds, for he was not only a great statesman and a minister, but he was also a most eminent mathematician and a literary man; and he answered that it was by two rules, which he always followed. The one was to do one thing only at a time, and the other, never to put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Those were his golden rules. I knew another statesman, in another country, a man of very great eminence, who is now no more, who used to say, on the contrary, that he objected to De Witt's maxims, for his principle was never to do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow. When I cried out against this as a most heterodox political doctrine and practical rule, he gave me half a dozen instances, which were no doubt very remarkable, in which he had been called upon to do something on one day, and a second, and a third, and measures had been strongly pressed upon his attention again and again. In all these cases it did so happen, though it was far from being sufficient,

in my mind, to prove his rule—he had turned the exception, as it were, into the rule—that the delay had put an end either to the application or to the measure which he had been solicited to consider. I admit that it was rather by way of pleasantry than anything else that he had laid down this exceedingly bad and heretical doctrine; but there is no question that he produced these few instances in his behalf. There were one or two other rules of a similar kind, but which I shall not trouble you with now. I will only remind you of the great advantage of regular habits, of strict attention, not merely to what is commonly called honesty—because no man can pretend to doubt that it is his bounden duty, as well as his highest interest, to pursue that policy—but to things which are apt to degenerate into irregularities, although when first admitted they seem to have no appearance at all analogous to dishonesty. All these things are so obvious, that to dwell upon them, even for one moment, appears to be wholly unnecessary. I have spoken of the experience that we have had of these institutions at Carlisle—and let me only add one word on the absolute necessity of these institutions—as in Carlisle and other parts of Cumberland, as well as in the neighbouring counties of Northumberland and Durham—being self-supporting. If they were not, they could not be continued at all beyond a very short time; and this matter ought strictly to be remembered by all those who are either engaged in supporting institutions already formed, or in laying the foundation of new ones.

Lord Brougham, who was extremely well-received when he entered the room, was warmly applauded throughout his speech; and a vote of thanks to him brought the proceedings to a close.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

THE EXPECTED INDIAN MAIL.

The details and letters by the Bombay Mail have not yet arrived, but are expected some time to-day. They were brought to Marseilles by a French packet, and despatched for London on Monday night. On the news respecting Central India, the *Daily News* of this morning says:—

The column under Brigadier Stuart (also well known in India as a capable and energetic commander) which is said to have reached Mhow and Indore, is sufficiently strong to deal with the whole of the Gwalior and Indore mutineers. It is composed of one wing of the Queen's 14th Light Dragoons, 250 men of the Queen's 86th Foot, 300 men of the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, 250 men of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry, two companies of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of the Hyderabad contingent. Behind this field force the northern frontier of the Deccan was held by a column of the Bombay army assembled at Aurangabad, and one of the Madras army assembled in the vicinity of Ellichpoor. From the intelligence received by the previous mail, we are led to believe that the outposts of the latter had been pushed forward as far as Jubbulpore. The whole southern frontier of the disturbed districts was, therefore, effectually *cerné*; and there can be little doubt that General Stuart would lose no time in establishing communications between Indore and Agra. We are thus warranted in believing that the Europeans in the fort at Agra, the small force in front of Delhi, and the troops at Meerut, will be perfectly able to keep their ground until reinforcements reach them either from Kurrachee or Calcutta.

Our contemporary describes General Wilson, the successor of General Barnard, as "an officer of first-rate energy and great knowledge of gunnery." On the report of the fall of Agra it is said:—

The Neemuch mutineers, instead of remaining in the neighbourhood of Agra, had gone on to Delhi, and there is no mention of the Gwalior and Malwa mutineers—the only other body in that region strong enough to make a demonstration against the fort of Agra—having quitted the strong country of Malwa. If the arrival of Brigadier Stuart at Mhow had terrified them into a movement to the north, they would surely have been more disposed to push on to join the numerous force assembled within Delhi than to loiter on the way for the purpose of assailing a stronghold like the fort of Agra.

The Above Bar Chapel, in Southampton, was crowded on Monday night, in consequence of a united prayer-meeting of the different Dissenting congregations in the town being held there for the sufferers in India. The Rev. Messrs. Adkins and Roberts, of the Independent denomination; the Rev. Messrs. Pugh and McLaren, Baptists; and the Rev. Mr. Trestrail, and other Wesleyan ministers, were present, and took part in the service. The Rev. Mr. Hay, the American missionary, who escaped the massacres in India, was also present. He was the only one who delivered an address, the others engaged only in prayer and in reading the Scriptures. Mr. Hay alluded, in affecting terms, to the numerous greetings at Calcutta as the boats came down the Ganges, bringing together persons who had thought each other dead. It seemed as if men had received their friends back from the dead. Mr. Hay expressed great fears that the mutiny would extend to the Punjab. He mentioned a singular fact to the meeting, that three months ago he was in Allahabad, where the walls were placarded with notices calling upon Mohammedans to attend prayer-meetings to pray for the destruction of the British.

It would seem that even the formidable revolt in India had not entirely put a stop to missionary labour. M. Rebsch, Jubbulpore, under date July 2, writes—

I am sure you will be astonished and happy to hear we have not at all been interrupted in our blessed work. We are going to the Bazaar as regularly as ever, finding always willing crowds to listen to our Gospel message, and I hear the natives take it well that we do not allow ourselves to be frightened, but are at our post.

One of the ladies who is expected home by the *Colombo*, due on the 20th, escaped from Delhi, but has not heard or seen anything of her husband and child since the commencement of the outbreak.

The next intelligence from India may be expected about Thursday, the 24th.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir George Grey, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, and the Right Hon. M. T. Baines.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the Dukedom which was placed within his reach.

Lord John Russell has accepted the position of Chairman of the Law Section of the forthcoming Birmingham Congress, and will, it is understood, read a paper on law to it.

Last night's *Gazette* apprises us that the honour of a K.C.B. has been conferred upon Admiral Keppell, and that of C.B. on Commodore Elliott, for their exploits in the Chinese waters.

A meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Royal Surrey Gardens Company was held yesterday, but led to no positive result, the meeting separating without coming to any resolution. It appears that the company actually owe 27,873*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, for which their property is of course liable. Of this sum, 9,700*l.* is secured by mortgage bonds. Amongst the items are 1,870*l.* for salaries, including that of M. Jullien. Mr. Coppock is set forth as a creditor for 705*l.* 22*s.* of which he paid to the Seacole Fund. Other items are, 1,670*l.* to the builders of the new refreshment rooms, and 5,000*l.* in bills, due in January, for the building of the Music Hall, &c. The total amount secured by bills of exchange still unpaid is 9,778*l.*, of which bills for 1,302*l.* fell due in August, and were refused payment, and the rest, being 8,475*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, fall due subsequent to the date of the application in bankruptcy. Inasmuch as there is a clause in the company's deed prohibiting the directors to give bills of exchange, the question was raised at the meeting as to whether the directors are not individually liable for the bills unpaid and falling due, and it was determined to take the opinion of counsel on the point. The question of the means to be adopted by the company to meet their liabilities remains as yet undecided; perhaps an issue of new shares may ultimately be decided upon.

David Lynch, Esq., Q.C., and Hamilton Symthe, Esq., Q.C., the commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire respecting the Orange disturbances in Belfast in July last and recently, arrived there on Monday from Dublin, and formally opened the sittings of the commission in the County Court-house. Amongst those present were the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Right Rev. Dr. Knox, Protestant Bishop of Down, the Mayor of Belfast, Mr. Tracy, R.M., &c. Mr. Alexander O'Rourke appeared for the Catholic inhabitants who had suffered by the riots. Mr. John Rea appeared for some others, and also to lay his own views on the subject of the inquiry before the commissioners; and Mr. McLean represented the Ultra-Protestant party. It was finally arranged that the inquiry should commence on the following day at 12 o'clock. Mr. O'Rourke said he had the names of 76 Catholics to be examined as witnesses. There is also a large number of Protestant witnesses.

The correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing from Belfast, on Monday evening, says that the public alarm and anxiety relative to the peace of the town have experienced considerable relief, owing to the success which attended the measures taken for the preservation of tranquillity on Sunday.

The *Globe* says that the announcement of the death of Mr. Sullivan, the British Minister in Peru, is, at least, premature. At the date of the latest authentic advices Mr. Sullivan was lying dangerously wounded, but was not dead.

The cholera has broken out at Hamburg. Between the 29th of August and the 6th of September, there were 239 cases, of which 136 proved fatal.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the Emperor of Austria would leave Vienna on the 16th, to pay a visit to the Prussian monarch at Berlin.

The ship *George Marshall* has arrived from Sydney, with a large number of passengers, and 100,000 sovereigns. The *Anglo-Saxon* has also arrived from Australia, bringing 25,000 ounces of gold.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

There were several of Monday's unsold samples of English wheat on offer here to-day; but the supply of that grain put up was limited. Fine dry samples were in moderate request, at full prices. All other qualities moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Foreign wheat sold slowly, yet prices were supported. The show of samples was tolerably good. Most kinds of barley were in steady requisition, at full quotations. Malt ruled dull, on former terms. Very few home-grown oats were on offer; but the supply of foreign was extensive. The trade ruled firm, at very full prices. Beans and peas were quite as dear as on Monday; but flour ruled rather heavy.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

| | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Flour. |
|---------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| English | 970 | 200 | 100 | — | 580 |
| Irish | — | — | — | 800 | — |
| Foreign | 2000 | 800 | — | 22,920 | 540 scs |

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Byrnes's letter would subject us to an action for libel.

"Crystal Times" is scarcely right, we think, in his judgment, and is certainly wrong in his tone.

Our Welsh correspondent has given us pleasure by his communication. But, we cannot, for obvious reasons, give it publicity in our columns.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

SUMMARY.

The telegraphic news from India is more satisfactory than could have been expected. The fulness of the information furnished by the several despatches to the Government, the East India Company, and the daily papers, makes us less dependent than usual upon the ample details which the arrival of the mail will supply. We are thankful in being able to record that the tide of events is decidedly turning in favour of British supremacy in the Bengal Presidency, that the rebels maintain their position nowhere but at Delhi, and that the sad tale of wholesale massacre of Europeans, so conspicuous a feature in former accounts, has ceased.

In stating that Delhi still holds out, and that the insurgents continue their desperate sorties and have been joined by the Neemuch mutineers who lately threatened Agra, we exhaust the unfavourable intelligence from the North-West provinces. On the other hand the Punjab continues tranquil, Brigadier Nicholson had "totally destroyed" the remnant of the Sealkote mutineers who were making for the grand focus of rebellion, and his column, and that of General Van Cortlandt, were marching on Delhi by different routes. It would thus seem that the districts which these detachments had been protecting could now be safely left. General Havelock as soon as he could be spared from Oude would, it was expected, also advance upon Delhi, and his arrival would enable the British army to take the city by assault. The expectation is held out that the stronghold of the mutineers would fall in a fortnight from the 29th of July; but this is probably too sanguine a view. One despatch states, that "the rains had set in heavily" which would impede the advancing reinforcements, besides which our victorious troops would require an interval to rest and recruit before joining the besiegers under Brigadier-General Wilson in the crowning attack on the besieged city.

From the Oude districts the accounts are signally cheering. The last mail left General Havelock at Cawnpore, the road to Lucknow occupied by swarms of rebel troops, and his flank threatened by the Mahratta monster, Nena Sahib, who was said to have fortified himself in his fastness at Bithoor, six miles distant. But that gallant general's previous victories had already produced their due effect. The rebels were intimidated and demoralised. On proceeding to Bithoor he found that Nena had vanished; his fortress, in which thirteen guns were found, was deserted, and was burnt to the ground by the British forces. On Havelock's return to Cawnpore it is not unlikely that he found Colonel Neill had arrived with reinforcements from Allahabad, and was thus able to cross the Ganges and proceed to Lucknow. But the rebels were still in sufficient force—10,000 men to arrest his advance for a time. At a place called Buppeer-el-Gunge, about eighteen

miles from Cawnpore, they were met and defeated in two successive engagements, with the loss of fifteen guns, and on the following day the gallant British chief expected to relieve Lucknow, and subsequently advance to Delhi. Of the fate of Nena Sahib we have no authentic information, but he was reported to have committed suicide.

From other parts of the Bengal Presidency the news is varied. Though Mhow and Indore are occupied by the Bombay troops under Colonel Steuart and "tranquillity is restored in Central India," the Sepoy troops at Dinapore, midway between Calcutta and Cawnpore, had mutinied and dispersed, after killing their commanding officer and his wife. They were however pursued by her Majesty's 10th Foot, who inflicted upon them signal retribution. 800 of them were killed. The remainder were expected at Benares, "the holy city," which was in a state of great excitement and was defended by a detachment of the 10th and the Madras Fusiliers. Both here and at Dacca within a short distance of Calcutta, Mohammedan plots had been discovered, but it may be presumed that Sir Colin Campbell, who had assumed his duties as Commander-in-Chief, would be enabled to send sufficient assistance up the Ganges to secure both these important cities from further insurrection.

The unfavourable feature of the latest news is from the Bombay Presidency. Here the Mohammedan Princes, especially those of the Southern Mahratta States, are plotting against us. Two of them, besides the Moolvie of Poonah, have been arrested and await their trial—a proof that the Bombay Government was fully alive to the peril that surrounded it. Mutiny had broken out in one regiment of the Bombay army, at Kolapore, but had been suppressed. But "great alarm" prevailed throughout the Southern Mahratta country. Against these ominous events may be placed some cheering circumstances:—the arrival of part of a British regiment from the Mauritius, the improving state of the Bombay markets, the continued tranquillity of the Nizam's extensive dominions, the loyalty of the Madras native forces, and the expected arrival of some of the troops from this country, who have already been two months at sea. We have yet to learn the result of the great Mohammedan annual festival to take place towards the end of August, and which usually gives rise to fierce outbreaks between Hindoo and Mussulman. On the whole, however, the disaffection in the Bombay Presidency has probably shown itself too late to cause serious inquietude. But it adds another to the previous indications of a wide-spread Mussulman conspiracy, and a further reason why that fanatical sect ought in future to be entirely disabled. In another month from the latest Indian dates the first contingent of the great army afloat might be expected to reach Calcutta—and then the work of restoring British supremacy could be pursued with vigour and confidence.

Meanwhile it is for Englishmen "living at home at ease," not to forget their pleasing share of present responsibility—the succouring of the distressed. The promptitude and heartiness of the response, in most of our large towns, to the appeal for temporary help to the European sufferers by the revolt are highly gratifying. Meetings have been held in various parts of the country during the past week, and the Queen has promptly followed up the example set by the Emperor of the French, by subscribing a princely sum. Some of the unfortunate victims of Sepoy violence are expected by the coming mail, and will, no doubt, be properly cared for. But the fugitives—officers, women, and children—continued to flock into Calcutta so fast that Lady Canning herself and other noble-hearted ladies, had assumed the duties of a Miss Nightingale. Those who have read the description recently given by an American traveller of the almost regal honours paid to the wife of the Governor-General, will the more readily appreciate this act of self-denying devotion.

Notwithstanding the arrival of another mail from India, the opinions of so eminent and experienced an officer as Lieutenant-colonel Edwardes retain their value. In a letter we have given elsewhere, while confessing that "there never was anything a hundredth part so serious in India before" as this military revolt, he takes on the whole a hopeful view of the ultimate result—"for disorganised fragments of rebel regiments never can contend successfully with the serried battalions of a well-appointed army led by English officers." Colonel Edwardes confirms all that has been said as to the well-affected tendencies of the Punjab population, who have had the advantage of being governed by able and upright officials. "We have struck two great blows—we have disarmed our own troops, and raised levies of all the people of the country. The troops are confounded; they calculated on being backed by the people.

The people are delighted, and a better feeling has sprung up between them and us in this enlistment than has ever been obtained before." But there has been little of this good understanding between the Indian Government and the inhabitants of the Bengal presidency, notwithstanding the efforts of the Calcutta Government to preserve the Hindoo superstition from missionary aggression. The notion that the East India Company have been zealous in promoting Christianity among the natives is founded on a misconception. In an interesting speech made at Leeds on Monday, on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society, Mr. E. B. H. Underhill, who has recently visited the Society's stations in India, stated some facts on this point which ought to be widely known. While Christianity—the very mention of Christianity—was (he said) forbidden in the Government schools, the scholars in them were constantly hearing references to Hindooism, Mohammedanism, and idolatry. Yet of all the boys who had learnt English in the Missionary College at Serampore there was not one who remained an idolater. Hindooism had lost all its influence upon the educated young men of Bengal, who were fully persuaded of the folly of the faith of their fathers. Missionaries are rarely insulted now, and never insulted by the Hindoos. If they are insulted at all, it is by the Mohammedans. In disproof of the idle statement that the mutiny was caused by the missionaries, Mr. Underhill conclusively remarks that the Indian Government had forbidden the missionaries going to the native regiments to speak to the Sepoys about Christianity; and it had excluded from the cantonments every Christian missionary and Christian Sepoy; "for as soon as a Sepoy became a Christian he was expelled the army." In fact the Indian Government had done everything in its power to preserve the Sepoy from the "contamination" of English morality and Christianity. In proof of the friendly feeling entertained towards missionaries by the Hindoos in general, it may be stated that out of seventy missionaries in the north-west provinces, not more than five or six have lost their lives. Mr. Underhill does not see why this outbreak should interpose any obstacle to the free exercise of the missionary calling, but he believes it will result in the breaking up of caste and hopes that the Government of Christian England in India, will not again patronise the idolatry with which it had only recently broken off official connexion.

He did not ask that this idolatry should be put down by force; but he did ask that fair play should be given to Christianity in India, and that Government should not there foster crime, and vice and sin, and that concentration of all vice and sin—idolatry. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Let the British rulers of India say, "Henceforth we will govern this land on the principles and truths of Christianity." He was not without hope that this would be the case, and that hereafter better principles would prevail. (Applause.)

These sentiments are, we are sure, those of all sensible and earnest Englishmen, but need to be prominently enunciated again and again in view of the reconstruction of the Indian government and army.

Domestic news is of a very cheering but unexciting nature. Lord Brougham's speech at the annual meeting of the Institutional Association of Literary and Mechanics' Institutions, in Lancashire and Cheshire, contains, like all the addresses of that veteran friend of education, much valuable advice to working-men. It would appear from the report read at that meeting, that the lecturing system had fallen into disfavour, and that the class-room and library are now the chief attraction of these institutions. The examination system, initiated by the Society of Arts, has been attended with great success. Indeed there seems little doubt that this stimulus to intellectual activity will greatly help to revive the popularity of these educational seminaries. Scarcely less important in the field of social improvement, are the efforts of the Early Closing Association, whose annual meeting we report elsewhere. This movement has unquestionably obtained the greatest results at a most inconsiderable outlay—a result to be attributed both to wise management and to the prevalence of more wholesome views in the public mind.

The Evangelical Alliance is holding a Conference at Berlin under regal auspices. It is described as a great success, and as having drawn together some of the most eminent divines, both of Prussia and of the continent generally, for mutual fellowship and devotion. Not the least novel feature of the gathering was the visit paid by the assembly *en masse* to the King at Sans Souci, and the sentimental outpourings of Frederick William and his numerous guests. "A blessed beginning has been made, the first day has passed happily; may your issue be the same as that of the Apostles from the first Pentecostal festival" said the flighty but good-natured sovereign to the English members of the Conference, who we are sorry to say mobbed his Majesty in his own palace. If we cannot indulge the sanguine hopes of the King of Prussia as to the

results of this unique assembly, it is only reasonable to expect that it may tend to promote freedom of conscience in many continental States where it is now violated, as well as draw closer the ties of friendship between Christians in all parts of Europe.

Other intelligence from the continent is not of great moment. The Emperor of the French is making the camp at Chalons a real school of discipline for his army; the Pope has returned to Rome without having procured the repeal of the Leopoldine code from the Tuscan government; and the Emperor of Austria brings his Hungarian tour to an end without the slightest sign of political concession.—The telegraph to unite Europe and Africa has been successfully laid, though a slight accident will delay its opening.—From Northern Europe we hear of the failing health of the King of Sweden, which may lead to his abdication the passive resistance of the German duchy of Holsten to Danish rule, and the increasing popularity of the scheme for a great Scandinavian State, to embrace Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and entirely exclude the German element.

CRIES FOR VENGEANCE.

"REVENGE! Revenge!" is the popular cry of the day. To slay, burn, and destroy, comprehend, it would seem, just now, "the whole duty of man." The *Times* preaches it in words of fire. *Punch* sets it forth in song, and presents it to the eye in pictures. Martin Tupper advocates it in sententious phrases. Go where you will in society, you hear men "breathing out threatenings and slaughter." Pity has become, all at once, a tainted wench, to be turned out of doors forthwith, by all who have the smallest regard to their reputation. Few dare own to having in their nature a single uncurdled drop of the milk of human kindness. Justice even is looked upon askance as an unsuitable, if not a suspected, agent for the occasion. Our pulse beats madly for vengeance. Our eyes are bloodshot. Our voice is husky. Our brain reels. We must have blood for blood. We must put down the devil by a stronger devil. And we ask, in the very whirlwind of our passion, "Is not this virtue?—is it not religion? Is it not demanded of us alike by God and man?"

It is all natural enough no doubt—but it is nature in excess. For our part, we have neither sympathy with, nor admiration for, the stoical coolness which can witness the perpetration of diabolical crimes, especially upon the helpless and the innocent, without strong indignation. We know not why we were made susceptible of such an emotion, or when it is to be elicited and expressed, if we are forbidden all indulgence of it in the case suddenly thrust before our eyes by the atrocities of the mutineers in India. But indignation, like every other passion of our nature, has limits assigned to it by conscience and reason—and, whenever it refuses to hear conscience, or proceeds in its blind fury to hurl her from the throne of supremacy, it has acquired a strength derogatory to our manhood, pernicious to the best interests of society, offensive to God. And, speaking for ourselves, although we may provoke the scorn of the fanatical apostles of vengeance, we would rather not knowingly degrade ourselves to the level of the brute, even to escape the taunts of the most powerful intellects. We prefer to abide by the motto

"I dare do all that may become a man,
Who dares do more is none."

Soberly, however, we will not take our fellow-countrymen at their own word, whilst the fit is hot upon them. Their raving does not so much indicate their settled purpose, as it does the vehemence of their indignant feelings. They will not do what they declare their desire to do. The fierce savagery of their wrath will pass away, all the more quickly for being so madly expressed. Ungovernable rage is not a mood in which a nation like ours can continue many weeks. By the time that we find ourselves in a position to put our threats into effect, we shall have become ashamed of them—ashamed of ourselves—and ashamed especially of those who thought it becoming to administer stimulants to our wrath when it was already bordering upon phrenzy by reason of its own excess.

Summary vengeance, no doubt, our soldiers will take upon their enemies in the field, and in the city. Alas! they will need no other stimulus than what they have seen—and it will probably be beyond the power of man to restrain them in that day of retribution. We feel and admit the necessity of executing severe judgment upon the rebels who have stained their hands with the blood of their officers, and practised indignities worse than death upon European women and children. But we cannot help lamenting that even that necessary judgment will strike down and destroy so many who have had no share whatever in the guilt which draws down the terrible punishment. To us, we own, it is no satisfaction to reflect that, under any circumstances, the un-

offending and the defenceless will have to pay the penalty of the villainies committed by wretches with whom they had no sympathy. It cannot, perhaps, be prevented. It is one of those mysteries of Providence which we know not how to solve. But we would fain cherish the hope that when British supremacy is once more restored we shall not visit upon India the natural consequences of our own follies—nor punish her millions of people because the instrument which we fashioned for our own ambition has snapped short in our hands and desperately wounded us.

It may suit the convenience of excited journalism to forget, but will not escape the reflections of the more considerate, that this Sepoy army was our own creation—a military Frankenstein of our own hands. The East India Company raised it—drilled it—equipped it—gave it experience in wars of conquest—rested upon it, as upon a fulcrum, for getting taxes from the people—countenanced its obscene superstitions—petted and pampered its wayward disposition—kept it as far apart as possible from all Christianising effort—in a word, matured it to the monstrous thing it became. The general inhabitants of India are not responsible for the crimes which an army thus nurtured has been guilty of in an hour of sedition. Hitherto they have derived little or no advantage from its existence, but the inestimable privilege of enduring its insolence, paying for its maintenance, and being deprived, by its work of aggression, of the public works which constant warfare has rendered impossible. Are we to avenge upon these already suffering people the consequences of our own mistake? Because our avarice and rapacity have yielded us this bitter fruit, are we justified in venting our spleen upon those who have only suffered from our ill-regulated passions and selfish purposes? Because our own army has massacred the innocent, are we also to massacre the innocent in revenge? No suggestion could more resemble that of a fiend.

Even in regard to the mutineers themselves, whom we are not inclined to shield from justice, and whose rebellion is the less excusable because they had no substantial grievance to resent, we have no right to affect such unbounded surprise, or to hold up our hands to heaven in such ineffable horror. Men will act according to their nature. These men were mercenary soldiers—attached to us solely by their pay. We had accustomed them to scenes of bloodshed and carnage—how could we expect them to be otherwise than cruel? We had pandered to their vile superstition—how could we suppose that they would own, in the hour of their excitement, the restraints of Christianity? Have we civilised them? Have we attempted any improvement of their character? Have we placed before them grand examples and illustrations of our own disinterestedness? Nay, more! When we had reared this tiger, and taught him to flesh his teeth, did not the Indian Government suffer it to go at large without the most ordinary precautions? Have they not heard it growl more than once—have they not seen it crouch down for a treacherous spring, without troubling themselves to chain or muzzle it? If it has turned out far more ferocious than we had anticipated, are not our own careless anticipations to blame for that mistake? Revenge! Yes, let us turn some portion of our indignant and vindictive feeling against the blind folly which persuaded us that we best consulted our own interests by rearing a monster which, while we made it to be a terror to the neighbourhood, nourished its strength to turn upon ourselves!

But, as we said before, we do not believe in the permanence of this desire for vengeance, which has expressed itself with such shocking violence. It will subside, as all overwrought passions do and must. Meanwhile we counsel our fellow-countrymen to beware how they are diverted by this cry for revenge, from hunting out the sleeker, and perhaps comelier depravity which, lurking in the precincts of Leadenhall-street, has done fouler wrongs to the children of India than it were politic in us to let pass unexposed or unredressed. Let stern justice be done to the mutinous Sepoy wherever he is found—but let justice, also, be meted out to the millions who have come beneath our sway. Justice, we say, in both cases—not revenge. It will award punishment to the treacherous and faithless soldier—it will diffuse contentment and joy amongst a fleeced and impoverished peasantry—and it will consign to their proper place the Company who have misruled one of the fairest and most populous regions of the East.

MR. VERNON SMITH ON THE DOUBLE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A RESPONSIBLE Government for our Eastern Empire has, for many years, been the aim of Indian reformers. In 1853, when the question was under discussion in Parliament, a compromise was effected. The East India Company, was shorn of much of its political influence, which was transferred to the Board of Control, and

left in possession of nearly the whole of its vast patronage. Like all compromises intended to tide over, instead of grapple with, a real difficulty, it has failed to secure any definite improvement. We are not now much better off than we were at the time of the disastrous Afghan war, when no one could be found responsible for a policy that proved so disastrous to the British name. A few days ago, as we have already noticed, the *Times* endeavoured to show that it was neither the East India proprietors, nor the Court of Directors who were responsible for the Government of our Indian empire, but the Board of Control. But is the Board of Control really responsible? Turning to the debate of a few weeks since on Mr. Disraeli's motion on the Indian mutinies, we find the President of that Board, Mr. Vernon Smith himself, thus describing his own helplessness: "But the right hon. gentleman ought to remember in whose hands the Government of India had been placed by Parliament. Parliament had placed it in the hands of the East India Company, controlled by the Crown. That measure was instituted by the Legislature deliberately as a measure of caution. If any improvement was required in India what was the usual course? It was first communicated to the President of the Presidency, and by him to the Governor-General. Then the Governor-General sent it to the Legislative Council, which required a considerable time for deliberation. The next step was to refer it to the Court of Directors, who had to read all the papers. Then it went to the Board of Control, where all the papers had to be read again." "That" said Mr. Vernon Smith with an evident feeling of contempt for the cumbrous machinery of which he was the nominal head, "was the constitution which Parliament had provided for India."

In the face of such a candid statement of the plan on which our Eastern empire is "done for," from the minister most responsible to Parliament, it is, to say the least, rather ill-advised and mistimed, to set up a pretext for the double Government of India. In defence of our position that that system should be abolished, we may appeal from the *Times* to the President of the Board of Control. The *Times* disclaims responsibility on behalf of the East India Company—Mr. Vernon Smith for himself. To whom then, in the interests of good government, are we to look? It would seem that the improvements made in 1853 were merely nominal. That compromise was simply the postponement, not the settlement, of a question of vital importance to the honour of the British nation, and the well-being of her most valuable foreign dependency. Had there been a thorough reorganisation of our Indian Government in 1853—had the responsibility of the Supreme Government in Calcutta to the Board of Cannon Row, and of that department to the Imperial Parliament, been then simplified and fully defined, who can say that the present crisis might not have been averted?

DR. LIVINGSTONE AT MANCHESTER.

THE celebrated African missionary has, during the past week, made a public appearance in the capital of the cotton district, with the view of giving the aid of his great and dear-bought experience to the promoters of commercial enterprise. Never before perhaps has a religious teacher occupied so unique a position—that of instructor of the merchant princes of our manufacturing districts. The event is but another illustration of the truth that commerce is the handmaid of religion, and the Christian missionary the pioneer of civilization. If the vast resources of the African continent are to be developed, it can only be by the enterprise of men, such as constituted Dr. Livingstone's auditors last week, who stand in need of the cotton, oil, and other natural products that that country can so readily furnish. It is surprising how little this great commercial country has yet drawn upon the resources of the world. "We were complaining of a want of cotton and silk and other products," pithily remarked Mr. Hadfield at the Manchester meeting, "and yet what an inexhaustible world the Great Giver of all seems to have bestowed if we only made a right use of it."

The practical result of the Manchester Conference was a resolution strongly urging upon her Majesty's government the importance of fitting out a steamer to ascertain how far the Zambezi river on the East coast of Africa is navigable. There is a precedent for such a course in the successive and costly Niger expeditions; and the work of exploration, besides, is manifestly one that presents great difficulties in private hands. But beyond this, Government interference in the development of the resources of Africa is not to be desired. What enterprise and the demands of commerce have done on the West coast, they may accomplish on the East. Under any circumstances the opening up of the African continent to British commerce will be a

work of time, and the manufacturers of Manchester have shown their sagacity, as well as their confidence, in Dr. Livingstone, by subscribing liberally to the Testimonial Fund, which will enable that intrepid Christian traveller to obtain a firm footing on the fertile lands that border the Zambesi before inviting English enterprise to follow in his track.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, through the Admiralty, at 5.30 P.M. on Sunday:—

"September 13, Cagliari, to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Rear-Admiral at Malta to the Secretary of Admiralty.

"SEPT. 11.

"The *Pekin* arrived at Suez from Bombay on the 4th inst., with Bombay dates to the 15th of August.

"General Havelock defeated the rebels, Bupeer-el-Gunge, on the 29th and 30th of July, taking nearly all their guns. He expected to reach Lucknow on the 31st of July.

"The 7th, 8th, and 49th Regiments, and 12th Irregular Cavalry, mutinied at Dinapore on the 23rd of July. Her Majesty's 10th Foot shot down 800 of them.

"Much excitement at Benares, towards which city the mutineers were advancing.

"The latest date from Delhi the 27th of July; the siege progressing slowly. Reinforcements were beginning to arrive.

"General Reid has relinquished the command on account of illness, and has been succeeded by Brigadier General A. Wilson.

"At Agra the Europeans remain in the fort, well able to hold out, but anxiously awaiting relief.

"A corps of Yeomanry Cavalry is being formed at Calcutta for service in the North-West Provinces.

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Calcutta.

"The Sealkote mutineers, on their way to Delhi, were totally destroyed at Goolaspore by Brigadier Nicholson's force.

"A mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry at Kolapore, in the Southern Mahratta country. European troops have been sent against the mutineers, and are said to have quelled the disturbance.

"Great alarm prevails in Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagerry, and Sattara, where means of defence have been adopted.

"The ex-Ranee of Sattara and a native Rajah have been taken into custody and brought prisoners to Bombay.

"A Mohammedan conspiracy has been discovered in the Bombay Presidency, and the Mooolvie of Poonah, with several accomplices, have been apprehended and await trial.

"Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, and a company of Artillery, arrived at Bombay from Mauritius, and the *Pottinger* and *Canning* on the 4th of August.

"Colonel Stewart's column has reached Mhow and Indore, and tranquillity is restored in Central India.

"The *Bombay Times* considers that though the mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal Army, the rebellion has been checked, and that the news by this mail is decidedly of a cheering character.

"The *Columbian* arrived at Suez from Australia on the morning of the 7th.

"The *Bentinck* not in sight at 5 a.m. same day.

"This intelligence received from Acting-Consul General at Alexandria, under date September 7, for the Earl of Clarendon.

"(Signed) M. STOFFORD, Rear-Admiral."

The following telegram, dated Marseilles, Sept. 14, 1857, was received at the Foreign Office from her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, on Monday, 9 P.M.:—

"Bombay mail arrived; leaves for London at 10.30 P.M.

"BOMBAY, August 14.

"News from Delhi to July 29. Sorties repulsed on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd of July, with great loss to rebels; 500 killed and wounded on our side. Brigadier Chamberlain severely wounded on 14th; doing well. Since 23rd no fighting. Neemuch mutineers arrived at Delhi. Brigadier Nicholson expected at Delhi, 15th August, from Punjab, with reinforcements. General Reid relinquished command to General Wilson, from ill health.

"Agra.—Nothing important since battle of 5th July.

"Havelock occupied Bithoor, 17th July, without assistance; thirteen guns captured; Nana Sahib repulsed. Defeated, 29th July, 10,000 men on road

to Lucknow; captured fifteen guns. Our loss not supposed great. Cawnpore butchery confirmed. No authentic details. Havelock expected at Lucknow 30th July.

"Punjab.—Sealkote mutineers destroyed by General Nicholson July 17. 26th Regiment mutinied at Meean-Meer. Major Spencer murdered.

"Dinapore.—Three regiments mutinied; dispersed by 10th Queen's.

"Calcutta quiet.

"Hyderabad quiet on the 14th of August.

"Mhow, Indore.—Brigadier Stuart arrived at Mhow on the 2nd of August. Holkar remains faithful.

"Bombay.—Mutiny of 27th Regiment at Kolapore suppressed. Six companies of Queen's 33rd and one of Artillery arrived from Mauritius.

"ALEX. TURNBULL."

A despatch received at the East India House recapitulates the foregoing, and adds one or two important particulars. General Havelock, it appears, found Bithoor evacuated, and burnt it to the ground ere he attacked the rebels at Bupeer-el-Gunge, about 18 miles from Cawnpore. In the previous butchery at that town we are told "nearly all" the European inhabitants perished. It seems that at Dinapore the 12th Irregular Cavalry murdered their commanding-officer, Major Holmes, and his wife. From Delhi we are told "the rains had set in heavy." The 33rd Regiment arrived at Bombay "forms part of the garrison" of that city. From Central India we are told "Holkar remains faithful, but his troops disorderly. Colonel Durand, the resident, had returned to his post. The disarmed 26th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied at Meean-Meer, on the 30th of July, and murdered their commanding-officer, Major Spencer."

The despatches received by the *Times* and *Morning Post* from Marseilles supply some further details of interest. It thus appears that Colonel Neill had advanced from Allahabad, the head quarters of the British forces on the Ganges, to Cawnpore, which place he held while General Havelock proceeded to Lucknow. It was reported that Nana Sahib who had taken to flight had committed suicide after destroying his family. We have also the important information that the Ghorkas (a force of 3000 men), who had been sent in aid by Jung Bahadur, reached Lucknow on the 22nd July. Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, when Havelock's troops, advancing upon Lucknow, were looked for. The additional reports from the Lower Ganges are that a plot had been discovered at Benares and that the mutinous regiments at Dinapore fled to the Sone river, pursued by her Majesty's 10th Regiment, under General Lloyd; 800 of the mutineers were killed. From Patna we learn, or rather have it confirmed, that a plot has been discovered, and that amongst the conspirators were the son of the well-known Meer Gundhya and Moolvie Ally Kureem, who were arrested. The Punjab is tranquil, as well as the country round Delhi, Meerut, and Agra. A report that Agra has fallen into the hands of the rebels is very improbable—the fort there being one of the strongest in India. At Bundelcund there were signs of disturbance. Little news from Gwalior. Major Renaud had died of his wounds. Lieut. Crozier, of the 75th Regiment, was killed in action, on the 18th of July, before Delhi. Lieut. Livers had died of cholera.

The additional news from Bombay is also satisfactory. Detachments of European troops had been sent to the southern part of that presidency. The panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago had subsided, and there was great activity in the import markets.

The Australian mail brings dates from Sydney to the 18th, and Melbourne, the 22nd of July; Galle, the 17th of August. A steamer was reported wrecked on the Bassia, near Galle, but the *Columbian* brings no authentic intelligence of her.

Agra fort, in which 5,000 Europeans were still immured at the latest dates, is described by M. Stoequeler in his useful work on "India" as "one of the grandest" in the whole of our Eastern empire. "It occupies a large space of ground on the banks of the river, and within its embattled walls of red granite stands the Motee Musjeed—a magnificent mosque."

Kolapore, where a Bombay regiment has mutinied, is a British Collectorate, which has the Sattara territory on the north-east; Belgaum, another British Collectorate, on the east and south; and Ratnagerry, a third Collectorate, on the west. Darwar, also a Collectorate, is situated south of Belgaum. At all these places (in the centre of the

Bombay presidency) great alarm is said to have prevailed. This region is the native country of the Mahrattas. The *Daily News* says, on this portion of the Indian news:—

Hitherto the Indian disturbances have been confined to the natives of Hindostan; the events in Bombay would seem to indicate that a spirit of hostility to British rule was beginning to manifest itself in the old dominant race of the Deccan. The first disturbance in the country south of the Nerbudda was in the vicinity of Nagpore, formerly the seat of the Mahratta chiefs of Berar; and the most recent is in the vicinity of Sattara, formerly the capital of the descendants of Sevajee. We were told—and truly—when the Gwalior Contingent and the regiments of Holkar mutinied, that both Scindiah and Holkar remained friendly, and that the mutinous troops were not Mahrattas, but recruited from Hindostan. Now, however, the original seats of the Mahratta race are heaved by incipient commotion; and one member of the Sattara family has been arrested. It may also be observed that, although Holkar appears to have been giving unequivocal signs of constant friendship, we have heard little of Scindiah's demeanour; that Nana Sahib claims to be, and in the eyes of the Hindoos is, the legitimate heir of the Peishwah. The state of feeling among the Mahrattas and their princes towards us is a matter of vital consequence, for there are many Mahrattas in the ranks in the Bombay Army.

The *Globe* thus comments on the promptitude and daring of General Havelock:—

With a handful of European soldiers he quitted Allahabad on the 7th of July; on the 16th he had recovered Cawnpore, defeating the ruffian force opposed to him in four engagements, in one of which he did not lose a man. On the 17th he occupied and burnt Bithoor; and on the 29th he had crossed the Ganges, had met a fresh body of rebels, had driven them from the field with the loss of their artillery, had beaten them again on the 30th, and had, probably, before the 1st of August, relieved the beleaguered Europeans at Lucknow, and once more chastised the brigands they had for so long held at bay. These are great achievements, and they will no doubt meet with a great reward.

Meean-Meer mentioned in the foregoing despatches is a cantonment of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. It will be recollected that the whole of the native troops in that territory had been disarmed. One of the regiments thus disarmed actually mutinied without arms in the midst of a strong garrison, and, as will be seen, their commanding officer fell a sacrifice to their fury. What became of the mutineers we are not told, but it will be surprising if many escaped from the scene of their treachery.

The mutinied regiments at Dinapore were the only considerable garrison in Hindostan where the native battalions had been allowed to retain their arms. Dinapore is over 100 miles from Benares, the river Sone flowing between the two towns. The *Times* has the following explanatory remarks on the revolt at this station:—

The events briefly announced in the despatches will be found to receive considerable elucidation from a letter which we published on Friday last, written by a corporal of the 10th only nine days before the mutiny. He himself had been included in a detachment of 180 men of the regiment who were sent from Dinapore to Benares to control the 37th Native Infantry and their traitorous colleagues at that station, and he describes the proceedings of his corps at the moment of the insurrection in the latter city. "Never," said he, "did a body of men in the British army fire so quickly and with such precision" as these soldiers of the 10th; and this formidable accomplishment seems to have been possessed by the entire corps, for we are now told that the remainder of the regiment at Dinapore actually shot down 800 of the mutineers before they could succeed in decamping. The rest are said to have marched up the river to Benares, where much excitement was naturally created by the anticipation of their arrival. Benares is a very populous city, and has preserved such a reputation for sanctity that, as the corporal told us, the volley poured by his comrades into the 37th represented the first shots ever fired in anger there. This is not quite correct, as disturbances have often occurred in the place through the religious quarrels of its inhabitants, which could only be put down by force of arms, but the description is substantially faithful, and it only remains to be seen whether the revolvers advancing from Dinapore will meet with any more success than was experienced by the original garrison. On the 14th of July the detachment of the 10th and a few of the Madras Fusiliers appear to have been at Benares, and would be still there, we imagine, to receive the Dinapore mutineers. We do not, however, regard this insurrection with any serious alarm. The population at Benares is, indeed, numerous and inflammable, but the English women and children have, we believe, been sent down to Calcutta from this and other stations, and the march of the revolvers would lead them towards those parts of the country where the ascendancy was completely our own.

The *Times* remarks on the intelligence from Calcutta—"As a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry was in course of formation in the city for service in the Western Provinces, we may reasonably assume that little apprehension was felt in the capital from which this force could be spared." The *Times* also states, we know not on what authority, that Sir Colin Campbell would shortly proceed to Delhi.

THE RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the Relief Fund Committee at the Mansion House, held last Wednesday, a letter was read from Sir James Melville, intimating that the East India Company had made arrangements for the temporary relief of the sufferers; but adding, that this fact ought not to interfere in the slightest degree with the collection of subscriptions. The Lord Mayor stated that he had forwarded a second instalment of 80,000 rupees to the Governor-General. It was

agreed that a public meeting should be called to amend one of the resolutions adopted at the original meeting, so that the poor victims who arrive in this country may benefit by the funds collected. The sum subscribed up to Wednesday was 16,716*l*.

The following is a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Col. Phipps to the Lord Mayor, dated Balmoral, September 9: "You may announce subscriptions to the Fund for the Indian Sufferers of 1,000*l*. from the Queen, 300*l*. from the Prince Consort, and 100*l*. from the Duchess of Kent." Lord Palmerston has subscribed 100*l*. The reported donation by Lord Dalhousie, of the pension of 5,000*l*. per annum, which he receives from the Court of Directors to the Relief Fund is denied. But he has contributed 500*l*. to that object.

There have been provincial meetings to aid the fund at Bath, Coventry, Dorchester, Norwich, Liverpool, Hull, and Leicester. At the Liverpool meeting, 1,400*l*. was subscribed. Mr. Brown, M.P., said, in the course of his speech:—"They found, arriving at Calcutta, officers who had lost their wives, wives who had lost their families, mothers who had lost their children, and children who had lost their parents, by the treachery of those scoundrels—it was impossible to designate them by a name too severe—(cheers)—who had not only sacrificed helpless women and children, but who had betrayed their trust, at the same moment murdering their officers to whom they had promised protection. It remained with them, to the utmost of their power, to relieve those distressed persons, giving them some little sustenance and comfort after the terrible privations they had undergone." The Rev. Dr. McNeile said he had a son who was captain in one of the native regiments that mutinied, but happily he had escaped. His wife, who had been staying with him at Umballah, was obliged to fly, and, according to the last accounts, she and a number of other fugitives were crowded together in a miserable room at Kussowlee, with no separate apartment to retire to, but compelled to perform all the details of social life in that crowded, miserable place. He had that morning heard one cheering and refreshing fact among much that was harrowing and distressing. A friend had received intelligence from Calcutta to the effect that Mrs. Colvin, the banker's wife, and Lady Canning were working in Calcutta, just as Miss Nightingale did in the Crimea, administering with their own hands to the necessities of the ladies and gentlemen as they were brought in from the river. (Cheers.) At Leicester a committee was formed, consisting of Earl Howe, the members for the borough, the mayor, and the principal inhabitants. Before the meeting separated the sum collected amounted to 220*l*. In Bath it was announced that 440*l*. had already been subscribed. At Norwich the bishop subscribed 25*l*. towards the fund, and nearly all the gentlemen who were on the platform followed his example. About 1,000*l*. has been already raised in Norwich for the victims of the atrocious conduct of the Sepoys. Meetings will be held on the subject in a few days at York, Exeter, Ipswich and Cambridge. At the latter place a "humiliation service" has been held, the mayor presiding.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

A PERILOUS MOMENT.—The following is an extract of a letter written by Major Macdonald, commanding the 5th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, after the attack upon him and his brother officers, in which it will be remembered Sir Norman Leslie was murdered:—

Two days after my native officer said he had found out the murderers, and that they were three men of my own regiment. I had them in irons in a crack, held a drumhead court-martial, convicted, and sentenced them to be hanged the next morning. I took on my shoulders the responsibility of hanging them first, and asking leave to do so afterwards. That day was an awful one of suspense and anxiety. One of the prisoners was of very high caste and influence, and this man I determined to treat with the greatest ignominy, by getting the lowest caste man to hang him. To tell you the truth, I never for a moment expected to leave the hanging scene alive, but I was determined to do my duty, and well knew the effect that pluck and decision had on the natives. The regiment was drawn out; wounded cruelly as I was, I had to see everything done myself, even to the adjusting of the ropes, and saw them looped to run easy. Two of the culprits were paralysed with fear and astonishment, never dreaming that I should dare to hang them without an order from Government. The third said he would not be hanged, and called on the Prophet and on his comrades to rescue him. This was an awful moment; an instant's hesitation on my part and probably I should have had a dozen balls through me; so I seized a pistol, clapped it to the man's ear, and said, with a look there was no mistake about, "Another word out of your mouth, and your brains shall be scattered on the ground." He trembled, and held his tongue. The elephant came up, he was put on his back, the rope adjusted, the elephant moved, and he was left dangling. I then had the others up, and off in the same way. And after some time, when I had dismissed the men of the regiment to their lines, and still found my head on my shoulders, I really could scarcely believe it.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR EDWARDS.

The following are extracts from letters from Lieutenant-colonel Edwards, C.B. (the Major Edwards of the war in the Punjab), dated from June 21 to July 6:

Peshawur.

As yet we have made no impression on Delhi. General Reed's, or rather general Barnard's, force was too weak to besiege Delhi, and has had to stop and wait for reinforcements just as General Whish had at Mooltan. The rebels far exceed him in numbers and in guns. The numbers are of little consequence, for disorganised fragments of rebel regiments never can contend successfully with the serried battalions of a well-appointed army lead by English officers. But it is a serious matter to have 150 pieces of artillery (taken out of our own magazine) playing upon our camp. Engagements take

place every two or three days, and we are easily victorious in the open field. The enemy loses hundreds in every skirmish, and the heaps of dead are re-plundered by our soldiers of all the plunder they had secreted round their waists. We lose very few men or officers. But we do not get into Delhi, and the delay damages our reputation, and encourages the belief, artfully disseminated by the Brahmins and Moollahs, that "all prophecies agree that the English rule is now to end." So the deluded people rise here and there, and add to the anarchy and confusion. We trust that 20,000 soldiers are now embarking from England, but they cannot reach till September, and you may judge what has to be endured and done during the intervening months. There never was anything a hundredth part so serious in India before. This post, so far from being more arduous in future, will be more secure. Events here have taken a wonderful turn. During peace Peshawur was an incessant anxiety. Now it is the strongest point in India. We have struck two great blows—we have disarmed our own troops, and raised levies of all the people of the country. The troops are confounded; they calculated on being backed by the people. The people are delighted, and a better feeling has sprung up between them and us in this enlistment than has ever been obtained before. I have also called on my old country, the Deragat, and it is quite delightful to see how the call is answered. Two thousand horsemen, formerly in my army at Mooltan, are now moving on different points, according to order, to help us in this difficulty, and every post brings me remonstrances from chiefs as to why they have been forgotten. What fault have they committed that they are not sent for? This is really gratifying. It is the heart of a people. It does one good all through. The Peshawurees had often heard that I had been grateful in getting rewards for my followers after the Mooltan war; but they were not prepared to see such a demonstration from the other end of the Soolumance Mountains. It excites their better feelings, and will do them good too. All yesterday I was busy fitting out 700 horse and foot levies (Mooltanee) to reinforce Nicholson at Jullundhur. How all the liberality shown to these Mooltanee after the war of 1848-9 is now repaid, in the alacrity with which they rush to our side again to help us! They are now invaluable, and so glad to see me again; it is quite a pleasure in the midst of this howling wilderness.

DOINGS AT DELHI.—All the insurgents who are wounded by our Enfield rifles are immediately killed by their comrades: as the Enfield rifle is discharged by the objectionable cartridge, so the men who are wounded by it have lost caste. The Sepoys come out to fight with ladies' dresses on—is it not revolting? They also come out loaded with money, which our men take as soon as they kill them. One man of the Rifles got 1,600 rupees. They quite deserve it; but when they get into the city, what a "loot" there will be with all those jewellers' shops! They will be like madmen; the officers cannot control them when they take a city by storm.—*Letter from a Young Lady.*

LAST WORDS.—(From a young wife who with her two infant children was shortly afterwards massacred at Cawnpore.)—"May 16.—The news continues still to be very bad. There does not seem to be any immediate danger here, but should they mutiny we should either go into cantonments or to a place called Bithoor, about six miles from Cawnpore, where the Peshwa's successor (Nana Sahib) resides. He is a great friend of C—'s, and is a man of enormous wealth and influence, and he has assured C— that we should all be quite safe there. I, myself, would much prefer going to the cantonments, to be with the other ladies, but C— thinks that it would be better for me and our precious children to be at Bithoor. The Ewatts have most kindly offered their house if anything should occur to drive us from this."—Written some days later:—"Oh! how I wish we were with you, and out of this horrid country. May God spare us, and may we live to see each other again. And, however severe our trials may be, may we have strength given to bear them. I send you some of the dear children's hair. We must trust to our Father, who governs all. Tell dearest — to keep the two little books Bishop Wilson gave me for my sake, and to never forget that in the midst of life we are in death."

BENARES.—The Rev. J. Kennedy, of Stepney, writes to us as follows:—"In your paper of the 9th inst., the Rev. Mr. Hay, American Missionary, is reported to have said at Southampton that, 'On the 6th of June the Sepoys slaughtered all the Europeans at Benares;' and again, that 'at Benares a beautiful library of 40,000 volumes in all the native dialects was destroyed. Only one house remains in that city which belongs to a European.' These statements are happily untrue. I have letters from Benares by the very last mail, dated as late as July 20th, and although the Europeans were in constant danger and were compelled to send their families away, no massacre had by that time taken place, nor had any houses been destroyed. I do not know how to account for Mr. Hay's statements, unless it be that they are incorrectly reported."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Roman Catholic clergymen have volunteered their services as chaplains to the army in India—namely, the Rev. John Kync, of St. Peter's Chapel, Clerkenwell, and the Rev. Edward Lescher, one of the priests attached to the Chapel of the Holy Family on Saffron-hill. They have been already armed by Cardinal Wiseman with the necessary "faculties," or spiritual authority, and will leave London for the East with as little delay as possible.

The Horse Guards now offers commissions to those otherwise qualified young gentlemen who can raise a hundred recruits for her Majesty's service.

When all the reinforcements now on their way or under orders for India have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian Government will be as follows: 11 regiments of cavalry, 55 regiments of infantry, 4 troops of horse artillery, 11 companies of foot artillery,

7 field batteries, 4 companies of engineers, making, together with the Company's European Regiments, a total in round numbers of 87,000 Europeans.

Cardinal Wiseman has been discoursing on India at Salford. On Sunday morning week he made it the theme of a sermon preached at St. John's Cathedral, on behalf of the Manchester and Salford Catholic Orphan Asylum. Among other conclusions he arrived at was this, that the revolt had been caused by our neglect in refraining to make the Hindoos Christians.

Trace what has happened to its stated source. If the accounts that have been given to us be true, this seems to have been the cause of our present calamities: we have been for a hundred years striving to civilise an immense population; to civilise in every way except by Christianising it. On the contrary, the very basis of all our efforts to attach those millions and millions of poor Hindoos to us have been the promise that we will not make them Christians. I will not examine this principle; it is one which has been adopted, and upon that we have acted. We have told them again and again, "No, we do not desire you to be Christians." If not those express words, others as strong have been used. "We do not wish you to be Christians; remain heathens as you are, provided you are faithful subjects of our Sovereign, and provided you serve us in our great end of worldly advantage." Be it so. We have made the attempt to civilise according to our system; but in one point only have we succeeded in making them adopt European methods and skill, and that is in the art of war. We have succeeded in making them soldiers; we have taught them all the secrets of warfare; we have trained and disciplined them under our best officers, and have made a powerful army. At the same time, as I have said, it has been under the condition of not making the slightest approach towards winning their consciences or their hearts to God. . . . God, as yet, only knows what will be the result. And, yet, does it not read to you, my brethren, as if the Almighty spoke to the nation in some way, and said, "Give an account of your stewardship in that vast empire?" Does not everybody say so? Do not the organs of public opinion cry out, "The time is come for a thorough reform of our system of government in India." It is necessary that we should read and study past events, and see if we have been governing this nation justly and righteously as became a Christian people.

The despatch which the French Ambassador received last week announcing the Emperor's donation to the Indian fund was misunderstood in London; the addition "and 400*l*. from the Imperial Guard," should have been "from the Imperial family." The Guard was never in question.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

It was announced in the City on Thursday, that the submarine cable to connect the island of Sardinia with Algeria and bring France into direct communication with that colony had been safely laid. The length of the line is 146 statute miles, and the amount of cable paid out about 172 miles. The cable has four wires, two of which will be appropriated to the French Government; and its contract price was 50,000*l*. The undertaking has been carried out by the Mediterranean Company, by whom the first part of the line—namely, from Genoa to Corsica and Sardinia—had been previously completed. They have a capital of 300,000*l*. and a guaranteed rate of interest from the Sardinian and French Governments. Messrs. Newall and Co. were the manufacturers.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 10th has the following ominous paragraph:—

The submarine electric cable from Bona to Cagliari having arrived at a distance of ten miles from Cape Teulada (Sardinia), the deficiency of length was supplied by joining ten miles of the Malta cable to the African one. At one P.M., yesterday (9th), the cable snapped at the distance of a mile and a half from Cape Teulada, in 13½ fathoms water. The English have secured the position of the cable at that point, and intend recovering it in October, in order to establish the communication with Cape Spartivento.

About one-half the quantity of cable required to extend the Mediterranean telegraph from Sardinia to Malta, and from Malta to Corfu, is manufactured; and as soon as the other half is ready, these places will be brought into the range of telegraphic connection with England and the Continent.

It is said that a telegraphic line is to be commenced forthwith between Marseilles and Constantinople. The wires will pass by the Hyeres islands to Corsica, and so on from island to island till they reach Constantinople. That portion which is to connect Marseilles and Bastia is to be finished on the 1st of July, 1858.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

A general trade meeting in furtherance of the objects of this association was held in the lower room, Exeter Hall, on Thursday evening; Mr. Alderman Wire in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in commencing the proceedings, said their secretary had told him that it was desirable before they began a winter campaign that they should have a meeting of this description, for the purpose of inaugurating their future proceedings. He had been identified with this course from the moment of the commencement of the society to the present hour, and he need not say that he heartily approved of the movement. When the society first commenced its operations, and had its great meeting in the upper room of that hall, it was said that there was not any evil to eradicate; and, secondly, that if there was, and they did eradicate it, it would take another form. He did not know how it could be said there was no evil to eradicate, seeing that at that time if they walked in the streets at seven o'clock in the morning they saw the shops and warehouses open, and men

and women working in them; and if they walked in the streets at eleven o'clock at night they found the shops and warehouses still open. This movement was eminently successful almost from its beginning. The hours of labour had been abridged by the drapers, by many wholesale houses, by many of the large retail houses, by many of the merchants and bankers, and last, not least, in the law, to which he was attached. When he was a clerk in an office, he was frequently in the office at eight o'clock in the morning, and if he reached home during term time at eleven o'clock at night, he thought he had had a comparatively light day's work. It was different now, first, by changes in the law, and secondly by the desire of the judges to abridge their own labour. Courts of law no longer sat from nine o'clock in the morning till six or seven at night. They did not commence till ten, and were generally up at four. Their processes and rules could not be served after a certain hour of the day, not after two on Saturdays, and the consequence was that, practically, most of the lawyers' clerks had now a half-holiday on Saturdays. And this had been done at the suggestion of this society. There was another object to be accomplished in this metropolis, which was to give a half-holiday to the working classes. The great thing that stood in the way of this was that the small tradesman was very often pushed on the Saturday, and was not able to get enough together to pay the wages of his workmen till ten or eleven at night; and there must be therefore the application of the influence of this society to induce those who were indebted to small tradesmen to pay them on a different day, so as to enable them to pay their workmen. If that could be accomplished, there was no doubt they would soon be able to obtain a general half-holiday on the Saturday. Then there was another mode by which the object of this society could be aided, and that was by making their purchases early. If there were no late customers, shops would not be kept open late. He believed that, as a rule, those who had been earlier liberated from labour through the agency of this society, had well and honestly used the leisure they had acquired. They had benefited themselves and their families, and the consequence was that society had been bettered by this movement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LILWALL, the secretary, then gave an account of the operations of the society during the past year. They had been actively employed in the distribution of tracts and circulars, in the holding of meetings, and in having a considerable number of sermons preached by clergymen of the Established Church and ministers of other denominations. There had been also a considerable canvassing of employers in the retail trade; among the merchants in the city in favour of the half-holiday movement, and also among employers, in order to procure an earlier payment of wages, and thereby obviate the necessity of late Saturday night trading. During the year they had had a concert in the Surrey Gardens, and three *filles* at the Crystal Palace, in giving which they had two objects in view, the first being to obtain funds, and the second was to supply agreeable amusement and entertainment to those for whom they were labouring. It was gratifying to state that on the day of the last of these *filles* the drapers in Islington, without solicitation, closed their shops. The society was endeavouring to make this a general movement, applicable to all trades, and he believed there was now a general feeling on the part of employers to make the concession. Nine-tenths of them, he believed, were favourable to it; but they had the obstinacy of the tenth man, as he might call him, to contend with. It had been suggested that they should call in the assistance of the ladies to use their influence with these persons. There was already the nucleus of a ladies' committee; but their object was to have ladies' committees all over London.

Mr. JOHN WHITMORE moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its deep interest in the objects sought to be attained by the Early Closing Association—namely, 1. An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, where necessary, especially on Saturday nights. 2. The adoption of a Saturday half-holiday, where practicable. 3. The earlier payment of wages. 4. The rescuing of shopkeepers and their assistants from the drudgery of Sunday trading; believing that the furtherance of these objects is calculated in a large measure to benefit not only the numerous classes immediately concerned, but the nation at large.

He said he lived at the West-end, and he was frequently applied to for professional advice by young women who were employed in the establishments of fashionable milliners, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he found that they were labouring under diseases which were the direct consequences of protracted labour and breathing of a vitiated atmosphere. He believed that the principals of the millinery establishments were to some extent obnoxious to the charge of overworking those under their employ, but those who were really to blame were the ladies who required, for balls and levees, and other occasions, to have dresses made for them in an unreasonably short time.

The Rev. M. T. BLOMFIELD seconded the motion in a speech of some length, in which he expatiated on the great evils arising from over working, and dwelt on the advantages, physical, moral, and religious, which would be derived by decreasing the hours of labour. He especially recommended the payment of wages on the Friday, and a half-holiday on the Saturday.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. J. A. NICOLAY moved the next resolution:—

That the meeting, thus approving of the work which is being prosecuted by the Early Closing Association, hereby pledges itself to render the society the utmost possible pecuniary and personal support during the ensuing year.

He said he had long advocated the establishment of parks in those parts of the metropolis where there

were none, and the opening of such institutions as the British Museum and picture galleries in an evening, when the working classes could take advantage of them; but first it was requisite that the people should have the necessary leisure. On every ground he thought this movement was worthy of support.

The Rev. A. C. THOMAS seconded; and this motion having been likewise agreed to,

Mr. GEORGE moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which passed with acclamations, and the meeting then separated.

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting, presided over by the mayor (John Botterill, Esq.), was held in the hall of the Stock-Exchange, Leeds, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Leeds Early Closing Association, the object of which is stated to be "the abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, where necessary, and the attainment of a weekly half-holiday, where practicable;" and, as a first step, to procure the closing of tradesmen's shops at seven o'clock in the evening. The meeting was numerously attended. A report was read stating that five-sixths of the employers expressed themselves favourable to the movement and willing to co-operate. Three resolutions were unanimously adopted, one declaring against late shopping, another urging employers to close earlier, and the third recommended young men to support the association, and to make a wise use of any additional leisure they may gain.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Drives, excursions, and deer-stalking, mainly occupy the attention of the Royal family at Balmoral. The *Dundee Advertiser* thus speaks of Mr. Caird's sermon before the Queen in Cathie Church on Sunday week:—

The church was crammed, hundreds standing—so much so, that her Majesty had to give directions to open the windows, for the purpose of ventilation. The rev. preacher adopted part of the Church of England service in his first prayer. The text was 1 Cor. iii. 22, and part of the 23rd verse. The discourse is described by an auditor to have been "most magnificent." Mr. Caird did not use even notes. Some rain fell during the service, but the day, on the whole, was not unfavourable.

Last Tuesday there was quite a "Highland gathering" to witness the opening of a bridge over the Dee, at which the Queen was present. The Earl and Countess of Fife had made great preparations for the event. On the road towards the bridge a triumphal arch was erected of colossal dimensions. A tent was erected on the lawn, which was elegantly decorated, and the whole carriage drive for a quarter of a mile was lined by the Duff and Farquharson Highlanders under their chiefs. On the centre of the bridge the Countess of Fife and Viscount M'Duff stood, the latter with a silver salver, four glasses, and a small decanter with whisky. When the Queen arrived she was received with much cheering, the Aberdeen city band and the pipers playing "the Queen's Anthem." The Queen and the Prince Consort proceeded towards the bridge, where her Majesty was pleased to partake of a glass of whisky, drinking "Success to the new bridge," in which toast the Prince Consort, the other members of the Royal family, and the distinguished guests present heartily joined. The Queen then walked to the tent, leaning on the arm of the Earl of Fife, partook of some refreshment, and soon after left the scene amid the cheers of the people.

Miss Florence Nightingale is now staying at Malvern, and is under hydropathic treatment.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, is sojourning at the little seaport of Salcombe, in Devonshire.

The Earl of Clarendon left Balmoral on Saturday for Haddo House, near Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, to visit the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Committee of the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition have resolved to close it on the 15th of October next.

On Thursday last a Liberal Registration Society for North Warwickshire was instituted at Birmingham.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier leave their villa at Richmond at the end of the month, on their return to Spain for the winter.

The *Montrose Standard* states that her Majesty has contributed the sum of 500*l.* towards the Endowment Scheme of the Established Church.

The Duke of Cambridge had a lengthened interview with the Ambassador of France on Friday, at Albert-gate House.

A local paper states that the name of Mr. John Frost, the Chartist, and ex-mayor of Newport, appears on the Town Hall door, as claiming to be restored to the list of freemen for the borough.

The Duke of Newcastle has raised the rents of all his principal tenantry on his estates in North Nottinghamshire, and some of them as much as forty per cent.

The *Sheffield Independent* states authoritatively that the Queen and the Prince Consort will honour the Earl Fitzwilliam with a visit at Wentworth House, near Rotherham, on their return from Scotland, on Thursday, the 15th of October next.

Earl Granville and Lord Stanley of Alderley have been staying with Lord Panmure at Invermach, his shooting-box in Scotland. The Lord President of the Council has relieved the Earl of Clarendon, in attendance on the Queen.

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that Earl Fitzhardinge, who is dying by inches, has been engaged in preparing an autobiography, and is "assured, that with the view of benefiting others by the warning the work will afford, as well as with the view of obeying

the scriptural injunction, to acknowledge his many errors and transgressions, the 'Confessions' of the noble lord will be characterised by great candour."

The English lakes are thronged with visitors, amongst whom is Mr. Charles Dickens, accompanied by Mr. Wilkie Collins. The latter gentleman has met with an accident, whereby his ankle is severely sprained.

It having been suggested that aid might be afforded to the sufferers in India from the Patriotic Fund, a statement has been published to show how large are the claims on that fund: at present relief is afforded to 3,704 widows and 4,056 children, and the expenditure is nearly 80,000*l.* a year. By the terms of the commission relief can be given only to sufferers through the Russian war.

The great landlords of Scotland appear to be now on good terms with the Free Church. The Duke of Sutherland has extended the titles of the Free Church schools, and granted salaries to their teachers. The other day the Duke of Leeds, when at Shielding, near Inverness, was waited upon by a deputation of the Free Church party, supplicating his grace for a site for a free church and manse. He at once offered them a free gift of the same.

Colonel Knox, M.P. for Dungannon, has informed his constituents that his services are needed in India, and he does not, he says, hesitate to lend his aid to "put down the mutiny, to re-establish British authority, and to avenge the deed of cruelty and murder." He says, if it "be the will of a higher Power that he should return, he hopes still to be allowed to watch over the interests of that ancient and loyal borough." It will be remembered that Col. Knox went off in the same prompt and hurried way when his regiment was ordered to the Crimea. His constituents have held a public meeting, and adopted a cordial reply, expressing approval of the step taken by the gallant officer, and of unabated confidence in him as their representative.

The chance of a vacancy for the representation of Greenwich is diminished. On Saturday evening a meeting of the friends of Mr. Townsend was held at the Fishermen's Arms, Greenwich, at which that gentleman stated that he had that day appeared before Mr. Commissioner Fane in the Bankruptcy Court, and had confident hopes that his bankruptcy would be superseded. Mr. Montagu Chambers, however, continues his canvass. His friends assert that a vacancy in the representation must inevitably ensue, in consequence of the extent of Mr. Townsend's difficulties. At another meeting on Monday, Mr. Winn, a late partner of Mr. Townsend, appeared in opposition, but was cried down. Mr. Winn declared that he would convene a meeting to refute the statements of Mr. Townsend. The meeting broke up in confusion.

After the 30th September, printed and lithographed letters may be sent under the regulations of the colonial book post to all the colonies of Great Britain. "At the same period, an alteration will take place in the scale of weight under which book packets sent to the colonies have hitherto been charged. When a book packet does not exceed in weight four ounces, it will be chargeable with one half only of the present rate of postage, and when the weight of a book packet exceeds one pound, the charge will increase by steps of half a pound instead of by steps of one pound as at present. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, width, or depth; and book packets sent to the East Indies or to New South Wales must not exceed three pounds in weight."

The *Times* having made bitter sport of the recent appointment of Sir William Codrington to attend the Prince of Wales in Germany, when there is such stirring work in the East, Colonel Blane has sent an extract of a letter from Sir William to General Sir Charles Yorke, Military Secretary, showing that General Codrington offered his services if required in India. This is the letter:—

Before leaving England, I am anxious that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief should be aware of my perfect readiness to serve in India, should unfavourable accounts continue, and that he thinks my services could be useful, even temporarily. No one can feel more strongly than myself the wish never to interfere with those who, having had the brunt and hard work, ought to reap the reward. But there might arise occasions in other places, and I trust that his Royal Highness will not consider rank or former high command to be a bar, on my part, to employment in any lower military capacity where difficulty or active service is going on.

The *Times* trusts it is no part of the gallant general's duty in his new office to instruct his Royal pupil the Prince of Wales in the correct use of the English language.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains the official announcement of the Peerage-creation of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Macaulay. Lord Robert Grosvenor is to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, with the name, style, and title of Baron Ebury of Ebury Manor in the county of Middlesex. Mr. Macaulay is to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, with the name, style, and title of Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the county of Leicester. The *Times* reminds us, "that Rothley Temple was the residence of his maternal uncle, the late Mr. Thomas Babington, high-sheriff of Leicestershire, and many years M.P. for the borough of Leicester, and that the future essayist, orator, poet, and historian was born in that village in the early part of the year 1800. Hence, we presume, arises his selection of that spot as the local source from which he has selected his barony, according to the old feudal theory, which makes every baron the lord also of some definite locality. Lord Macaulay, we may add, is the eldest son of the late Zachary Macaulay, the early friend and associate of Wilberforce, and the veteran labourer in the cause

of the abolition of Negro slavery. His grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman in the Highlands of Scotland, and, we believe, was a native of the remote and romantic island of Lewis."

Miscellaneous News.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERMEN.—Two more French fishermen have been fined by the Shields magistrates for breaking the treaty by fishing too near our coasts. It is said that the great number of French fishing-luggers completely tyrannise over the smaller English boats, and there is at present but one English steamer to protect 150 miles of coast.

MURDER IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—James Wright, a farmer at North Scarle, Notts, has killed William Holland, by shooting him in the leg. There was a dispute about some clover in a field; the magistrates decided against Wright; he was incensed, and lay in wait for Holland; when the latter came to remove the clover, Wright fired at him. He has been committed on a charge of wilful murder.

COTTON ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—We (*Manchester Guardian*) are glad to learn that the cultivation of cotton on the western coast of Africa, which has been commenced under the auspices of Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, continues to flourish; and Mr. Clegg received yesterday a bill of lading of eighty-one bales, shipped from Lagos, in the *St. George*, for Liverpool.

ADMIRAL HAWTAYNE was killed by an accident at Lowestoft on Tuesday evening. He was walking on the pier with a little girl; the night was very dark, and they fell over the side of the pier. The screams of the child attracted attention. Where the admiral had fallen there was but little water, and he sustained a concussion of the brain, which speedily proved fatal. The child does not appear to have been seriously hurt.

THE SURREY GARDENS.—It is stated that Mr. Coppock and the other directors of the Royal Surrey Gardens Company have made an offer in writing to resign, provided that the names of five other gentlemen willing to undertake the management of the company's affairs be submitted to them. The object of Mr. Coppock and his coadjutors is apparently to avoid the risk of continued collision with the shareholders.

THE HARVEST HOMES held in Norfolk and Berks have been very successful. At Buxton, near Norwich, last week, the harvest-home was celebrated first with a solemn church service, the bishop of the diocese preaching; after which a feast was given by the vicar to his 500 parishioners; and the day closed with games and athletic sport. At Uffington, in Berks, a similar festival took place; while the 223 Redhill Reformatory boys last week celebrated the close of their harvest work by games and a good dinner.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN SCOTLAND.—Most unseasonable weather for cutting and gathering in the crops of Scotland now prevails, and great fears are entertained for the results. About one-third of the crop only is secured. The rainy weather has also increased the potatoe disease, and one of our correspondents who has just travelled over the greater part of the north of Scotland says, "The loss may be estimated at one-third; but as the potatoes are a very heavy crop this season, the total quantity saved will, after all, be little short of an average crop."

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—A new claimant to these estates has been found in the person of a railway porter employed by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company at Worcester station. The name of the claimant is Thomas Evans, and it appears that he has some documents in his possession which will assist in establishing his title. It appears that Evans's mother (now dead) was a Miss Talbot, and she had been frequently heard to say that her family ought to be much better off than they were, as the then Earl of Shrewsbury was her great-uncle.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL MEDAL.—The distribution of this medal took place on Friday evening in Exeter Hall. Between 500 and 600 of the band and chorus attended to receive their *souvenirs* of the Great Handel Festival. The medal itself is of bronze, and about the size of a five-shilling piece. On the obverse is a finely executed bust of Handel, taken from the portrait by Roubilliac in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society; and on the reverse is an ancient lyre, with the words, "Crystal Palace Handel Festival, June, 1857." The name of each performer is indented in the outer rim.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND LINE TO INDIA.—Mr. Cyrus Field states that the cable remains uninjured, and messages are readily sent through the whole. It has also stood the test of a high temperature. He adds that the suggestion for the sale of the cable did not come from the Atlantic Company, but, at the price stated, they were willing their cable should be appropriated to the Indian service (which was represented to them as most pressing), on condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made and ready for them to secure its being laid down at the earliest practicable moment in the spring.

REMARKABLE CASES OF SUICIDE BY BROTHERS.—One day last week an inquest was held at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, on the bodies of two brothers, named William and Henry Adams, the former 21 years of age and the latter 15, who committed suicide under singular circumstances. They were sons of John Adams, cabinet-maker, Devonshire-street, Sheffield. The younger left home on Wednesday evening, and was found in the canal, near Sheffield, on Monday morning; the elder left home on Thurs-

day evening, and was found in the canal, about half a mile further from Sheffield, on Tuesday morning. No cause, except quarrels with the father, could be assigned for the deed.

INSTABILITY OF FORTUNE.—Mr. Beeston, a timber merchant of Bristol, some years ago, retired on a fortune of nearly 4,000*l.* a year, the proceeds of a landed estate which he had bought in Herefordshire. Unfortunately for Mr. Beeston, he did not spend all his income, and wanting more money, he put a few thousands into the firm of Bruford, Dyer, and Co., a mercantile house, by which he became a sleeping partner, though his name did not appear before the public. The week before last, this firm broke, Mr. Beeston was summoned to Bristol on Monday week, and then found that every shilling of his fortune was swallowed up in the debts of the house.—*Bristol Mercury*.

KOSSUTH ON HISTORY.—On Monday evening, Kossuth, the illustrious Magyar, delivered the first of a series of two lectures on "The Finger of God in History," in the City Hall.—Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., occupied the chair. The hall was densely filled in all parts with an enthusiastic audience, who gave the noble exile a warm and generous reception. The subject of last night's lecture—of which our (*North British Mail*) space will not enable us to give a summary—was "The Origin and Plan of the Organic Structure of Modern Europe," which was described and illustrated with the usual pathos and ability of the eloquent lecturer. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Kossuth's two sons, who were present, were introduced to the assembly, and received a hearty Scotch welcome.

LIBERALITY OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.—The Marchioness of Londonderry has proposed to the numerous miners and pitmen in the coal collieries on her estates in Durham to establish a fund for the purpose of supporting the infirm and worn-out pitmen of these collieries. Her ladyship proposes to call the establishment the "Pitman's Home," and has undertaken to be at the whole cost of the building, and likewise saying, "She should be happy to contribute fairly towards its maintenance." There are above 3,000 work people employed in the collieries and works near Seaham-hall, and the greatest interest is manifested by the marchioness for their safety and welfare. Schools are provided for the children, and increased facilities have just been given for furthering the education of those men at work during the day by night schools, to attend which they will be allowed to subtract certain hours from their evening employ.

PAINFUL CATASTROPHE.—The tidings reached Edinburgh on Sunday of a very afflicting casualty having taken place at Dunbar the previous afternoon, whereby Mr. William Wilson, of London, and three of his family lost their lives. The family had recently come from London to enjoy a few weeks' sea bathing, and several of them were on the beach on Saturday afternoon. Two of the youngest, it is said, went in to bathe, when the rough sea becoming too much for them they were in danger of being drowned, when the father and eldest brother rushed in after them; but all of them perished in the waves. The distracted mother, too, it is added, endeavoured to follow them into the water to give her vain assistance, but was only saved by being forcibly drawn back again. The eldest daughter Helen was sixteen years old, the younger sister Alice fourteen, and the son James eighteen. The father's body had not been recovered on Saturday evening.

THE GOOD PEOPLE OF BATH made general holiday on Wednesday on the occasion of the two Russian guns presented to the city by Lord Panmure being deposited in the Royal Victoria Park. Besides the ceremony connected with the guns, there was a grand flower-show in the afternoon at Sydney-gardens, a ball in the evening at the Guildhall, and performances at the theatre, in addition to which the Foresters, Odd Fellows, and other bodies had displays, and fêtes, and galas on their own account. The Royal Victoria Park is partly private, partly public property. The resting-place of the guns has been fixed in the latter portion of the park on each side of the obelisk erected in honour of her Majesty. The town council of Newark, on receiving their Russian gun from Lord Panmure, objected to defray the cost of mounting. The trophy has been placed on one of the terraces in the Castle bath-grounds, which are not open to the public except on payment.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—It has been pretty generally rumoured, within the last few days, that the trial of the directors and the other persons accused, would take place at the October or November session of the Central Criminal Court, and that the ordinary session would be specially adjourned to a particular period for that purpose, as in the case of Palmer. It appears, however, that the officials of that Court have not received any notification upon the subject, and there is very little doubt that the trial will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench during the November term. It is said that, wherever the trial shall be appointed to take place, the defendants will make an application to be tried separately, the object of this proceeding being to confine the evidence to persons under charge.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—A meeting was held on Thursday night, in the Lancasterian School-room, Dudley, to hear a lecture by Mr. A. Thompson, of London, upon "The Past and Present Condition of the People; the Future Commercial Prospects of England; and the Necessity for a Conference of all classes of Reformers, for the purpose of securing a Substantial Reform Bill." After his address, Mr. S. Cook moved "That in the opinion of this meeting, any Reform short of the People's Charter will fail to confer on the people of these realms their just rights. But seeing the present disposition of the various

classes of Reformers, we are willing to co-operate with them for any measure of reform that will be of benefit to the whole people." The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Chance, of Stourbridge, in a somewhat lengthy and able speech, and carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, the audience, which was not large, but very attentive, dispersed.

ABSCONDING OF A SOLICITOR.—Exaggerated and alarming reports have been circulated, to the effect that a solicitor has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of about 150,000*l.*, represented in part by forged bills. It is added that one of the London joint-stock banks is a heavy sufferer. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Mr. Thomas Dean, solicitor, of 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, has absconded, and detective officers are in pursuit of him, as he is charged with fraud and forgery. We believe, however, that the total amount of his liabilities, so far as can be ascertained, does not exceed about 25,000*l.*; that the circle of sufferers scarcely exceeds half a dozen persons, chiefly his own relatives and immediate clients; and that the sum in which the bank referred to is interested is under 2,000*l.*, and may be partially covered by other securities. Mr. Dean lived, in a plain way, at Barnes-common. His practice was never extensive, but he had been some twenty-five or thirty years in the profession. His name appeared yesterday in the list of bankrupts.

A YOUNG LADY ATTACKED BY A BEAR.—Such of our readers as have joined in any of the summer excursions to the Flat Holmes, will have doubtless had their notice attracted by a bear of some size, which is kept tethered by the owner of the island. On Monday last a young lady, of Clifton, was on the Holmes, walking in company with a gentleman, when she unfortunately approached too close to the brute, whose tether was of considerable length, and was attacked by him with great ferocity. The bear fastened his teeth in her person, threw her down, and hugged her with great violence. Her screams and the shouts of the gentleman who was with her attracted others to the spot, and efforts were immediately used to induce the beast to release his victim. This proved a work of some difficulty. One gentleman broke his umbrella to pieces in belabouring him, while others tried the effects of blows and kicks upon the head, but all was in vain, until Mr. Hazard, of the Hot-wells, made use of a heavy stick which he had with him. Miss — was brought home to Clifton in the steamer, and has since been under the care of Mr. Greig, surgeon. We are told that the same bear tore a man's hand a short time previously. Surely something ought to be done to protect voyagers from his violence.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Captain Collinson has communicated to the public through the *Times* some news of Captain M'Clintock's expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin:—"Letters have been received from Captain M'Clintock, in the *Fox*, at Baal's River, in Greenland, where he put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of his crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the arctic regions as soon as possible. The friends and relatives of those embarked, as well as those who wish success to the expedition, will be gratified to learn that thus far the progress made has exceeded our anticipation; and that, in point of time he is fifteen days in advance of Captain Inglefield in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well; and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Frederickshaal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baal's River; off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Captain M'Clintock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Straits and calling at Proven and Upernavic for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one; which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear."

THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.—Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the present editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper*, proffers the following explanation which he feels due to the memory of his late father:—

My father left property sworn at Doctors' Commons at 1,500*l.* In addition to this sum, my mother held a policy in her own right, on my father's life, value 1,000*l.*; other items raise the total sum to 3,000*l.* The copyrights of my father's plays realise an average income of 100*l.* More, the position of the members of my father's family would have enabled them, had there been need for their exertions, to supply any deficiency the above property could not cover. It is due to the memory of my father that the public should know that he left a sufficiency for my mother and sister; and that the love of his own kindred, in any case, would have insured this sufficiency. In explanation of the "Remembrance" performances, I, as representative of my father's family, should state that I declined emphatically to receive anything that should wear the appearance of a charity—such charity being needless. The "Remembrance" performances, I was distinctly assured, would be in honour of my father's memory, and be offered as an addition to his estate. If the public have gathered any idea from the conduct of these performances, that they were efforts of charity, I have only to assure them, on the part of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's family, that the illustrious dead had husbanded enough against the need thereof—even after the loss of thousands, for which, in the chivalry of friendship, he became security.

THE LATE EMILE L'ANGELIER.—Mr. Adam Pringle, of Sunnyside, Patrick, has published in the *North British Daily Mail* what he terms a "Vindication of the character of the late M. L'Angelier." This vindication consists of an attested copy of L'Angelier's diary, and of letters from the deceased's mother, and also from various respectable merchants, clergymen, and others. His mother writes as follows:—"Allow me to say, in behalf of my poor

Emile, that he was not only a dutiful son, but that he did all in his power to assist his mother and sisters by remitting to them occasionally a part of his earnings, and contributing with his limited resources to defray a part of his sister's scholastic expenses." Several testimonials in favour of L'Angelier, from persons who knew him in Jersey and Glasgow, are then given. The following are extracts from L'Angelier's diary or memorandum book:—"Wed. 11 | 2 | 57: Dined at Mr. J. Mitchell's. Saw M. at 12 p.m. in C. H. room. Thur. 19: Saw Mimi a few moments. Was very ill during the night. Frid. 20: Passed two pleasant hours with M. in the drawing-room. Sat. 21: Don't feel well. Went to J. F. Kennedy's. Sun. 22: Saw Mimi in drawing-room. Promised me French Bible. Taken very ill." At the end of diary—"I insist to have an explicit answer to the question you evaded. Who gave you that trinket? and is it true that you are directly or indirectly engaged to Mr. M., or any one else but me? I must insist on this answer."

MURDER OF A WOMAN IN LEIGH WOODS, NEAR CLIFTON.—On Friday evening, as a gamekeeper in the employ of W. Miles, Esq., M.P., was passing along the north side of Nightingale Valley, near the rabbit warren, he was horrified by discovering the body of a lady-like female lying on the ground, with her arms extended, and her face covered with blood, quite dead. The keeper raised an alarm, and on examining the body it was found that her throat was frightfully cut from ear to ear, and the head nearly severed from the trunk. There is also a wound in the right side of the head, apparently caused by a bullet. There were no other marks of violence on the body, and no instrument of death was found near it. The deceased female appears to be about 30 years of age; she is of diminutive stature, rather handsome, and is dressed in a grey alpaca gown, frilled round the neck and down the front, with kid boots, and two skirts, one grey and the other white. She had no bonnet. An inquest was held at Rownham on Monday. The body presented a shocking spectacle, not only from the extensive wounds on the throat and head, but also from the rapidly advancing state of decomposition in which it was. George Wort, the gamekeeper in question, said that the body was found in a pit ten or twelve feet deep, but was sure it was not there the day before. He also observed foot-marks. They were evidently those of a man with a broad heel, but without any nail marks. Edward Jones, superintendent of the Somerset county constabulary said that when he first saw the body he noticed that a pocket had been cut away from the deceased's dress, and that the upper part of the pocket was turned outside. Witness had since received a portion of a pocket found in Ashton Park, and had compared it with the portions of the pocket still remaining in the dress, and it corresponded exactly in every particular. Witness noticed when examining the place where the body was found that there were several small bushes hanging from the edge of the precipice beneath which the corpse lay; they were stained with blood, as also were the roots and some projecting stones at the bottom of the precipice. There was also a dent or mark in the soil on the bottom, near the body; that mark was doubtless caused by being struck with the head of the corpse. Had no doubt that the body was rolled down the precipice and then removed and placed where it was found. Had searched minutely for a pistol or knife but could find nothing. Mr. Rudd Lucas, surgeon, described the nature of the injuries inflicted on the body, and said it was scarcely possible that the deceased could have destroyed herself. When he saw the body on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, it might have been dead two days. The inquest was adjourned till Saturday next.

EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN ROGERS AT LIVERPOOL.—It will be recollected that at the late Liverpool assizes, Henry Rogers, late master of the bark *Martha and Jane*, of Sunderland, with his two mates, were found guilty of causing the death of Andrew Rose, one of the crew, by acts of the most revolting cruelty. He was repeatedly beaten with a rope and heavy whip and put in irons; gagged with an iron bolt thrust into his mouth, and fastened with a rope carried round his head; torn by a dog, set upon him by the captain, until blood came; sent up aloft naked, followed by the chief mate with a whip, which was applied to his bare limbs; had his own excrement forced into his mouth and nostrils; was fastened in a water-cask and rolled about the deck, without any means of getting air except through the bung-hole, was kept there without food or water for twenty-four hours, and was finally run up to the yard-arm, where he remained suspended by his neck until he was black in the face, his eyes protuded, his tongue lolled out, and froth came from his mouth, and when cut down he fell flat as if dead. A day or two after he died. The prisoners were all three found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Sir G. Grey has respited the mates Miles and Seymour. When they received the news they wept bitterly, either from excess of joy at their own deliverance from an ignominious death, or from grief at the approaching fate of their commander, to whom they were evidently closely attached. Captain Rogers received the intelligence with firmness, unmarked by bravado—the firmness of a man who was prepared to die, having made his peace with his Creator. Before the separation they requested that they might be allowed an hour together for prayer, a boon which was granted to them, and they united in devotion for a prolonged period. The mates were then removed to another cell, and a turnkey was placed in constant attendance upon Captain Rogers. The condemned criminal had a wife and five children, the two elder of whom,

a fine lad of 14, and a good-looking girl of 12 years, have, along with their mother, had several interviews with the unhappy man during the week. The execution took place on Saturday in front of Kirkdale Gaol, in the presence of a large concourse of persons of all classes, estimated at 50,000. The convict rose at an early hour, and was soon afterwards visited by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, the chaplain, Mr. Gibbs, the governor, and other officials of the gaol. The prisoner expressed himself deeply grateful for the kindness which had been extended towards him since his conviction. When Calcraft proceeded to pinion him, the wretched man became very tremulous, and turned deadly pale. The solemn bell soon afterwards commenced to toll, and the mournful procession moved towards the scaffold, where, as the clock struck twelve, he was, in pursuance of his sentence, hanged by the neck till he was dead. Only a few short struggles preceded this awful termination of his life—his last words being, "Lord Jesus, receive my soul." The greatest excitement prevailed all the day. The sentence upon the two mates, it has been understood, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Literature.

Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson, Esq. Edited by the Author of "The Eclipse of Faith." Two vols. London: Longman & Co.

"Who is Mr. Greyson? Where was he born and educated? what did he become? what did and he do? when did he die, or is he still alive?" We cannot answer you, good friend: Mr. Greyson's editor vouchsafes no information on these points; but he assures us, as to his biography, that "there would be but little to tell; few men ever led a more recluse life, or one more barren of incidents that could at all interest the public." We may just say to the curious, however, that we find many people who, like ourselves, knowing intimately "The Eclipse of Faith" and certain "Essays and Contributions to the Edinburgh Review," are of opinion that the editor's preface is a piece of innocent mystification, and that these letters have come from the same hand as the works mentioned. And in reporting this opinion, we may add the suggestion, that the name "R. E. H. Greyson," is an anagram of a name pretty widely understood to belong to the author of "The Eclipse of Faith."

These letters, one hundred and eleven in number, profess to be addressed to various persons, relatives and friends of the writer. Their occasions are still more various, sometimes being nothing more important than the commonest incidents in the life of the author or of the friends addressed; sometimes arising out of the communication by his correspondents of their thoughts on philosophical and religious subjects; sometimes proceeding from a benevolent desire to be useful "as gratuitous chamber-counsel" to those whose character or circumstances seemed to call for such advice as might be given without assumption, or formality, or dogmatism; and at yet other times, having no ostensible object—though always carrying something earnest in their depths—except to indulge "fireside prattle and table-talk, in a sheet of gossip with a friend." But of variety of subject—what shall we say? Nothing less than the reprint of the table of contents would show how great it is. For instance, we have, in startling juxtaposition "Extemporaneous Cookery" and "Deathbed Consolations";—"The Language of Emotions" and a "Description of a Bustling Man";—"Immortality" and "The Power of Imagination";—"Novel Reading" and "Yes and No";—"The Madman and the Devil" and "Letters on Prayer";—"The Memoirs of a Stomach" and "Peace Principles";—"The Deistic Controversy" and "The Microscope";—"True Catholicism" and "Beards!" And these are sixteen topics only, out of more than a hundred! In fact, there is all the diversity of subject which may be expected in the unrestrained expression of whatever is in the mind of a cultivated man, a liberal thinker, and a sincere Christian, on things personal, domestic, and public—on men and books, on "ologies and affairs." Whether the letters were actually addressed to correspondents, or not, the form and manner of letters happily permits the frank and free utterance of a large-minded and well-experienced man, on questions too slight or personal to be treated formally, or too numerous and diversified, though of the greatest interest and importance, for one mind to declare its thoughts about them all in the shape of treatises or essays.

Whatever the subject on which "Mr. Greyson" writes, there is a rich and singular mingling of qualities in his treatment of it. Brilliance and solidity, gravity and humour, banter and pathos, profound thought, wide knowledge, racy anecdote, subtle analysis, and acute and powerful argumentation,—these all make their appearance within every few pages:—a rare mixture!—and one most delightful in its effects on the interest and attention of the reader. The letters on graver subjects are

worthy efforts of a Christian philosopher; and have a true vitality and enduring value. Those on the lighter, and the lightest, subjects, are the efforts of a Christian philosopher still; but one who fortunately knows how to be cheerful, witty, and nonsensical, and thus, by his "specific levity" (as the editor says) not only to "relieve and diversify graver matter," but to "buoy up and keep afloat the more ponderous letters which might otherwise have gone at once to the bottom." When once Mr. Greyson has gained his reader's ear,—which he will readily do, except where his clearly apparent tendencies prejudice the hearer,—he will retain and keep alive attention, not merely for his pleasant talk but for his earnest discourse on the most momentous questions.

Let the present reader judge whether we are right, from such brief extracts as we are able to make. Let it be remembered they are fragments only; and that, first, we are taking specimens only of the lighter matter.

"DULL GOOD MEN."

"What a terrible bore he is! He is, I doubt not (as you say) a sensible man: but there are people whose sense is worse than other people's nonsense; and as you listen to the solid, unimpeachable, prolix, slow-pronounced common-place, you feel almost made a convert to paradox, and are ready to deny everything that the good soul utters. The truest and the grandest things in the world suffer inexpressibly from such doleful commentators.—I almost think there ought to be a tax imposed on every dull good man who ventures to open his lips in the way of prosing, considering the injury he does to truth and goodness; he ought to be forbidden to preach to his fellow-creatures, except by what is infinitely more persuasive than any eloquence—good deeds and an attractive example. It is melancholy to think of the havoc which a dull speaker will soon make in a crowded audience. The preaching of some good parsons is like reading the Riot Act, or reminds one of that ingenious method by which it is said the magistrates of St. Petersburg sometimes cool the zeal of a mob in that genial climate,—that is, by playing on them with a fire-engine. I cannot conceive of what use this poor clergyman can be, unless indeed our churches and chapels were crowded to suffocation; then one or two like him might be employed to itinerate about the country and bring down crowded congregations to *par*. A very few, however, would be sufficient; the effects of the sermon, and consequently its length, might be regulated by a thermometer. But great care would be necessary in the application; for a little excess in the duration of the humdrum might end in the extinction of the audience altogether. In any case, I think, it should be provided by law that no such enthusiasm-extinguisher should be permitted to play more than an hour, lest the congregation should be annihilated. One might then read such announcements as these:—'The church of that lively preacher the Rev. ———, was on Sunday se'nnight so excessively crowded, even to the aisles and pulpit-stairs, that it was found necessary to send for the most distinguished of the extinguishing preachers, to counteract the effects of his oratory last Sunday night. So effectual was the eloquence of this gentleman, that in twenty minutes the thermometer fell ten degrees in the gallery, and the air of the church before the benediction became delightfully cool and salubrious.'"

"A DOCTOR OF PHYSIC—'BEAUTIFUL CASES.'"

"He will gloat on a 'beautiful case,' and detail its symptoms with rapture. Now a 'beautiful case,' in the language of science, is a 'case' that illustrates, in the most striking manner, some doctor's theory or some scientific principle, quite irrespective of the amount of suffering involved, or the disastrous issue. The 'beauty' of the case is quite independent of any such accidents, and is not at all impaired by them. A case may be much more 'beautiful' which has been attended with the uttermost amount of anguish, and has terminated fatally—provided it illustrates, with more than usual clearness, some pathological principle, and has allowed the physician, all the way through, to see how Nature has been doing her tragical work,—than a humdrum case, in which the patient has been merely restored to health: probably by some obscure process of ignorant Dame Nature, which illustrates no 'principle,' and which that 'empirical lady' has carried through without paying any attention to the physician's science at all.—Dr. R. gets quite eloquent and enthusiastic on a 'beautiful case,' as he calls it. 'But, Doctor,' you say, 'the patient died?' 'Oh! of course; but what has that to do with it?' says the Doctor.—I sometimes tell him in jest that he would prefer seeing a patient die, provided he distinctly knew *how*, than see him recover, and be unable to see the reason of it. He now and then reminds one of another enthusiast in the same profession, who, having prescribed an emetic to a patient in bad, but not apparently desperate circumstances, called the next day and found him dead. The curious doctor solemnly asked if the emetic had operated, just as if it was all to the purpose. He was told it had; he begged to see the contents of the stomach if possible; he was gratified; he pronounced them abominable in very learned terms. 'Well,' said he, 'dead or alive, it is a good thing that is off his stomach, any way!'"

Our next extract contains truths that are serious enough, and deals with facts of sacred history and the contents of a book of Scripture; yet, how whimsical are some of the conceptions, and how humorous the tone of the whole, and how solemn and touching the conclusion,—proving, once again, how near to each other are qualities and emotions of the mind which, to a superficial view, appear the most irreconcilable.

"UNJUST SUSPICIONS—JOB AND HIS FRIENDS."

"The 'suspicions,' you say, of your friend were unjust and hard to bear. Yes, unjust suspicion is always the very hardest thing to bear,—except, indeed, *just* suspicion. Do we want proof? Why, look at Job. There we see a submission, equally magnanimous and sweet, till his friends came to 'comfort him.' What, by the bye, must be the condition of a man, when his greatest plagues are his 'consolations?' Thus was it

with the Patriarch. His wife was bad enough, no doubt; and truly politic was the astute malignity of Satan in letting her remain, whatever else he took away; according to Coleridge's epigram:—

He took his honours, took his wealth,
He took his children, took his health,
His camels, horses, asses, cows,—
And the aly devil did not take his spouse.

But his wife was nothing to his friends. She was a blasphemous idiot,—unless the translators have done her injustice: and Job gets rid of her, as the Antiquary might have done, by telling her she spake as one of the 'foolish womankind.' But only think of the greater folly of the three philosophic 'consolers,'—who came to see their friend in the extremity of his desolation, and had nothing better to tell him than that they were very sorry to find him a great reprobate; hoped that, instead of offensive protestations of innocence, he would make a clean breast of it, and gratify them by telling them what a hoary old hypocrite he had been! It is a thousand pities that they broke their long silence of 'seven days';—they would have done much better in their character of *mutes*, and might have thus played their parts as decently as our modern friends of the same name, in other funeral scenes. It is true that Job spake many things 'unadvisedly with his lips'; but how can we wonder at it, goaded on by such peculiar 'consolations'? It would evidently have been better for Job, if he had said at once 'Not at home,' on his dunghill, to these 'comfortable gentlemen.' It is observable that his tone was altered immediately after their appearance. When he spoke, even before they had spoken to him, he seems a changed man. He did not open his mouth to curse his day and to give expression to all those bitter, yet sublime and pathetic lamentations that he 'had ever seen the light,' till he saw those curious sympathisers before him. I sometimes think there must have been something in their very presence that galled him; that they gazed at him, perhaps even before they spoke, with severe and sanctimonious looks which betrayed unuttered suspicions, or assumed a little of that pompous air with which complacent prosperity is apt to regard humiliation and misery. There is something very sweet in the reproof given to these unfriendly friends in the *dénouement* of the scene. It has always appeared to me as if, in entirely passing by the unquestionable folly of some of Job's passionate utterances, the Divine Benignity made allowance for those harsh speeches as extorted from him in the anguish of his soul under the pressure of his calamities, the most bitter of which was his friends' condolence. It is as though God looked on these as involuntary, torn from him under a condition in which moral self-control was lost in physical and mental agony; and so, thinking only of the substantial truth of Job's declarations of rectitude, and of the more enlarged views which, on the whole, he took of the Divine administration, his condescending Maker refuses to take notice of these *escapades* of His afflicted child,—while He visits with severe rebuke the conduct of Bildad the Shuhite and his two amiable auxiliaries; because, while uttering many 'wise saws' and solemn truisms, they had indulged in such uncharitable suspicions, and had been so utterly careless about the anguish they were causing. He was 'angry' that they had not spoken the thing that was right, 'as His servant Job'; and they were to go to His 'servant Job' to be prayed for, and eat humble pie, and a good large slice of it too (I should like to have seen their faces while they were munching it), else their leisurely and inhuman philosophy would have got them into a scrape.

"From this unlucky experiment, I think we may infer that when we see any man in trouble, and have nothing better to say to him than that he is probably scourged for sins of which we know nothing, we had better hold our tongues; but, at all events, let us not wonder that such suspicions embitter the spirit of man far more than the troubles themselves. By the way,—and quite apart from this particular and unexpected case of condolence,—I should say that it is better, at least in great troubles, to be at first *without human sympathy* altogether. A man in his senses, left alone with God and himself, manages, I sometimes think, better than with a host of merely mortal 'consolators.' In the presence of the Infinite,—like Job before those accursed tongues began to wag,—we fall down prostrate, and hush the heart in silence. But if we begin to talk much with others, or they with us,—beehew that confounded tongue (theirs and ours)!—it somehow reacts on the heart and understanding, and produces disgust. Like the clang of a trumpet, it excites emotions that, but for it, might have slumbered. Sometimes, too, the platitudes which a mind at ease utters to a mind in anguish (however true they may be), and the provoking tranquillity with which they are doled out, chafe and irritate us. Sometimes we are told we grieve too much, and sometimes not in the right way; sometimes a consolation is hinted which is felt to be none; sometimes we are told to be cheerful, when we feel we can't; and more frequently than all, and perhaps worse than all, comes a bit of mortal moral 'prosing,' which has been anticipated by our own mind a thousand times, and the repetition of which only tends to make us impatient. Perhaps I am peculiarly sensitive in this matter; but I confess I have never been in *profundis* (and I have several times been so) without wishing every friend that came to see me, at Jericho. I remember in one of the most sorrowful hours of my life, meeting by chance with a relation who had suffered a like calamity. I had not seen her for years; I have never seen her since; I can never see her again, at least in this world. We met, clasped hands, looked into each other's eyes,—read, reciprocally, the whole tale of each other's sorrows there,—exchanged all unutterable thoughts—and without speaking one word, passed on. I will venture to say we said more, and more to the purpose too, than if we had been exchanging common-places of condolence from that day to this."

It may be that certain readers will think there is something of irreverence in this treatment of any portion of the contents of Scripture; and, perhaps the humour of the author has here taken all the liberty one would be disposed to accord it:—certainly we should not like it to be much more lively and excursive than in the following strange, but significant and suggestive, passage. It is introduced into a letter in which it is maintained that "there is often an innate antipathy of mind, sentiment or taste, without any ill-will or pre-

judice in the world, which makes it impossible that two men should ever be friends;" and the writer proceeds to consider the possibility of—

"VARIETIES OF TASTE AND SYMPATHY IN HEAVEN."

"Well, well, you say it will be different in heaven, at all events. There, all intellectual as well as all moral antipathies will be done away with, and everybody will be everybody's friend. 'I am no sœ sure o' that,' as that deaf old Scotchman said, who was so fond of disputation that he used to launch this formula of obstinacy if he only saw any one of the company making a strong affirmation, and whether he heard it or not. That nobody will be anybody's *enemy* in heaven, I grant; that 'love unfeigned,' true benevolence (glorious world!) will be constant and universal, I have no manner of doubt;—that there will also be all the amenities of social life,—such true *politesse* that even a Frenchman shall acknowledge, without any hypocrisy of compliment, that the inhabitants of heaven are 'les gentilshommes les plus polis dans tout le monde,'—not excepting even Paris,—all this I believe; but whether there will not be the same intellectual *sympathies* necessary for the formation of close friendships, I have my doubts. I don't know how it may be with you, but I can fancy a man saying even in heaven: 'Do you know Angel So and So? He is really a most worthy, excellent, estimable angel, but somehow we can't get on well together; he is a fine tall creature; of a noble presence; has beautiful wings; flies well; but, to speak the truth, he is a shade too musical for me; is too fond of his singing; will sing you through the 119th Psalm without stopping, and then begin again;—or,—he is a little too light and airy, will come flying through my open window when I would rather be alone, or alight, like some swallow in our old world, upon my roof, and twitter and chirrup there, of course most divinely, for the hour together;—or, he is a thought too prosy, and bores one a little with *philosophy*;—or,—he is too knowing, and has been here too long to enable me to understand him fully; he is always recurring to that little tour he made of the universe fifty thousand years ago; or,—he is too much of a virtuoso for my taste, and is full of that inimitable collection of cockleshells, flies, and the sixty thousand species of amaranth which he has gathered from two thousand different worlds; or,—he is too much of a Public Angel for me; he is always for dragging me to great 'assemblies' and New Jerusalem 'gatherings,' when I would rather spend half my time in some quiet nook of the 'everlasting hills,' and muse alone.' All this I say I can *imagine*; I can imagine that even in heaven 'tastes differ'; but the beauty of the place will be that tastes shall give no offence, for no one will be offended with you for not sympathising with them. Yes—will you, can you believe it?—you may actually stop angel A in his singing, at the hundredth stanza, and he won't take any offence at it. You may say that you do not altogether sympathise with angel B's dearest friend, and he won't think the worse of you for it. Pray take the hint. Yes! my dear friend; perfect congeniality in all moral tastes, perfect sincerity, and perfect superiority to offence, will be heaven itself; but depend on it there will be varieties of *other* tastes, and therefore degrees of sympathy, and therefore degrees of intimacy, there as here; and so (which is not the least to be prized) I shall have the precious privilege of my solitary, but no longer morose, humours; of sometimes being for whole days quite alone; and not as you, with your more jovial and musical tastes, imagine, always in a crowd, chirping, singing, twanging harp-strings, clapping wings, and performing celestial 'sonatas.' But I grant all will be good—whether in company or solitude—and that will be heaven; it is not flat uniformity, identity of feeling, monotony of employment."

We have quoted these passages partly for their intrinsic interest, and partly because the editor has anticipated that objections may be taken to them. We can fancy that they will be condemned by some readers as mingling the ridiculous with the grand, and as trifling with serious subjects. But, though ourselves utterly indisposed to tolerate incongruous humour in connexion with solemn things, it is due to the writer to point out—and is a sufficient defence of him to say—that there is a distinction obviously to be made between the pleasant, the lively, and the familiar; and that which is grotesque, farcical, and low; and that the trifling which indulges itself, and obtrudes itself, at the expense of a serious subject, is altogether different from that sort of trifling which is but the play of earnestness, and which essentially partakes and advances the most serious meaning of the writer.

The more serious and valuable portions of the contents of these volumes we have not even adverted to. Those that may be termed *philosophical*, as treating of phenomena of the mind, or facts of our moral constitution, are remarkable for clear-sightedness, and for the steady, skilful touch with which their subjects are handled. Those on *questions of the day*, such as homœopathy and mesmerism, on the one hand, and the treatment of criminals and the establishment of reformatories, on the other, are amusing for their railery, or profitable for their thoughtfulness. Those which are *theological*, whether in apologetics or in doctrine, exhibit the writer in all his strength, as one intimately acquainted with his themes,—and especially with all phases and turns of the deistic controversy,—as one the foundations of whose faith are deeply settled, and have long been tried, though not without difficulty and pains,—as one having great facility and power in argumentation,—and as one profoundly in earnest to maintain the cause of historical and evangelical Christianity. In the "Five Letters to an Incipient Neologist," the "Eight Letters to a Deist," and others on "Christian Evidences," "Discrepancies in Scripture," "Transmutation and Development Theories," and "Atheistical Sophisms," we trace the hand of the author of

"The Eclipse of Faith;" and the professed *editor's* device, in the way of explanation, is, we suppose, only a part of the mystification it has pleased his humour to make use of. Of the controversial letters, greatly as we value them, we give no specimen, nor any detailed account; for the very reason that they are, as we have just intimated, in rather close resemblance to the "Eclipse;" and they are somewhat liable, we respectfully suggest to the editor, to objections which may also be taken to parts of that work,—namely, that the tone of disputation is a little *hard*, that the spirit sometimes is *seemingly* harsh and defiant, and that the power displayed is, occasionally, rather that which silences and crushes, than that which persuades and convinces an adversary. Yet, we distinctly perceive the holy intention, and the geniality of soul, of the writer, through even the largest indulgence of his natural inclination to satire and banter.

There are "Three Letters on the Atonement," from which we shall make an extract. We do not entirely agree with the writer in all they contain: we think he reduces the doctrine to unduly narrow proportions, and rests its defence too nearly on a single ground. But there is, to us, the greatest possible force in the following passage, in which it is shown that no view of the sufferings of Christ ever yet proposed or even conceivable, which denies their *substitutionary* character, (*in some sense*), gets rid of the *real* difficulty; namely, that an innocent being—the Sinless One—was *actually* subjected to the extremest and most dreadful sufferings.

THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST ABSOLUTELY UNINTELLIGIBLE, IF NOT AN ATONEMENT.

"Yes, I repeat, that on *your* theory, the death of Christ is an utterly incomprehensible enigma; we cannot assign, we cannot imagine any reason for a sacrifice at once so costly, yet so gratuitous. In Christ we have the only example (yourself being witness) of perfect and faultless innocence which has ever been exhibited to the world, and we see Him through life, involved in the deepest shades of sorrow, and subjected to a death of terrible and mysterious agonies! Perfect holiness, perfect obedience to God, perfect love to man, requited with more scorn and oppressed with more suffering than even the foulest guilt in this world was ever subjected to! And all for—what? For nothing, absolutely nothing, that is intelligible. You tell me that He suffered as an *EXAMPLE* to us. As an example? An example of what? Was it as an example of this—that the more men obey and love God, the darker may be the Divine frown, and the greater the liability to suffer under the incomprehensible mysteries of the Divine administration. So that if we were to become absolutely perfect as Christ was, that moment we might reach the climax of misery! That as He who was alone 'without spot' was condemned to the worst doom, so, for aught we can infer from *such* an example, innocence and happiness may be in inverse proportion. If you say, He suffered to show us with what sweetness and patience we ought to suffer, you forget that not only would less than such bitterness as *His* teach that lesson, but that His suffering so much more than we do, with no guilt, His own or ours, to cause it, unteaches the lesson; it unhinges our trust in the Divine equity altogether. You forget, it seems to me, that there is a *double* aspect to these sufferings. How do they affect our apprehensions of God? Can we reconcile it with that benignity and equity for which you are so jealous, to visit perfect innocence with more sorrow than guilt, merely to show the guilty how they ought to learn to bear a *just* punishment? I assure you that on such a theory of the Divine administration, the death of Christ is to me the darkest blot on the Divine Government—the most melancholy and perplexing phenomenon of the universe—the most gratuitous *apparent* departure from rectitude and equity with which the spectacle of the Divine conduct presents us."

We would willingly go farther; but must stay our hand. This book commends itself. Any two or three pages show that it is brilliant and wise. It is sure to be popular; and we believe it will do great good. It will quicken thought, and impart knowledge and wisdom, in the case of readers who may have taken it up chiefly for entertainment; and it will gain a hearing for great truths and arguments from those who would not listen to them if presented in a more formal or didactic manner. And there is none—at least we know none—so well informed or so pious, but he may gain treasures for both mind and heart from the companionship of "Mr. Greyson."

Cleanings.

It is actually in contemplation to erect at Nottingham a statue to the late Feargus O'Connor.

A portrait of the founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn, has just been added to the collection of historical figures at Madame Tussaud's.

According to a calculation in the *New York Herald*, there are now 78,350 miles of overland and submarine electric telegraph lines.

A colossal statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., is to be erected by public subscription in the People's Park, Halifax.

The ashes of the ancient Greeks were buried in jars. Hence the origin of the expression—"He's gone to pot."

Among the veterans who have claimed the medal of St. Helena is one who is 107 years old. He lives at St. Denis; he walks firm and erect; his white beard descends to his waist.

There are 40 persons in the Home Office, including

the Secretary of State, and the charge for the current year, is 21,900*l.*, besides 2,566*l.* contingent expenses and messengers' bills.

The name Sepoy, or Sipoy, is derived by Bishop Heber, from "sip," the bow and arrow, which were originally in almost universal use by the native soldiers in India in offensive warfare.

A letter from Berlin says that Chevalier Bunsen is about to publish a new translation of the Bible, with explanatory notes, and that the first volume of it will appear at the end of the year.

"Mabel Vaughan," the new tale by the authoress of "The Lamplighter," will possess the additional interest of a preface to be contributed by Mrs. Gaskell, authoress of "Mary Barton" and "The Life of Miss Brontë."

There are 59 persons in the Foreign Office, including the Secretary of State, and excluding office-keepers, door-keepers, &c., having salaries amounting to 23,620*l.* The average salary in this establishment is 400*l.*

To a dyspeptic correspondent the *Lancet* recommends—not doses of pills, but M. Soyer's new sauce, "The Sultana's Sauce." It is made after the Turkish receipt, its flavour is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion. After this, we may well say "throw physic to the dogs."

Peter Bayne, Esq., who entered upon his duties as editor of the *Edinburgh Witness* a few weeks ago, is to be succeeded in the editorship of the *Glasgow Commonwealth* by Patrick Edward Dove, Esq., author of "The Theory of Human Progression," "The Elements of Political Science," "The Logic of the Christian Faith," and other well-known works.

After Mr. Bianconi had read his paper before the British Association, on his extensive system of conveyance in Ireland, Mr. W. Pare asked Mr. Bianconi whether, according to his experience, the working of a horse more than ten miles a day, for each day in the week would be injurious to it. Mr. Bianconi said he found by experience that he could work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week much better than six miles a day for seven days in the week, so that by not working on Sundays he effected a saving of 7 per cent.

Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought, by turning the memory into a common sewer for rubbish of all sorts to float through, and by relaxing the power of attention, which of all our faculties most needs care, and is most improved by it. But a well-regulated course of study will no more weaken the mind, than hard exercise will weaken the body; nor will a strong understanding be weighed down by its knowledge any more than an oak by its leaves, or than Samson by his locks.—*Harc.*

A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by the clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party, when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridal rein, the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

The following anecdote is told of the Empress of the French:—One evening the Empress Eugénie invited a number of persons to dine with her at Biarritz: hour, nine o'clock. On that day the Empress took a trip by sea to Spain; she staid long at Fuentarabia, and found that time and tide will not wait even for an Empress: on the return the steamer could not approach Biarritz; Bayonne was tried—there was not water enough to pass the bar; the steamer returned towards Biarritz, and there the Empress and her suite were landed in boats, and gained the Villa Eugénie at midnight: the loyal guests were still staying there, dinnerless.

There have been sold in the United States, in five years, 80,000 volumes of the 8vo. edition of the "Modern British Essayists;" of Macaulay's "Miscellanies," in three volumes, 12mo. 60,000 volumes; of Miss Aguilas's writings, 100,000 volumes, in two years; of Murray's "Encyclopedia of Geography," more than 50,000; of Alexander Smith's poems, in a few months, 10,000. The sale of Thackeray's works has been quadruple that of England, and Dickens's works count by millions of volumes. "Bleak House" alone sold to the amount of 250,000, in volumes, magazines, and newspapers. Bulwer's last work reached about two-thirds of that number; Alison's "Europe," 25,000 copies; of "Jane Eyre," there have been sold 80,000.

Obituary.

SIR CHARLES MANSFIELD CLARKE, M.D., died at Brighton on Monday, in his seventy-sixth year. His specific excellence lay in a knowledge of the diseases of women and children, and he was the author of a standard work on the subject. In 1830 he was appointed physician to Queen Adelaide, and in the following year was created a baronet. He was President of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, in which he took the deepest interest to the last. He was the personal friend of nearly all the medical celebrities of the present century; and was beloved by all who knew him, whether in or out of his profession. Of late years he had resided almost entirely at Brighton.

THE REV. JAMES GAWTHORN, of Derby, one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Independent denomination, died on Sunday week, aged 82. Having been deprived of his parents early in life, he

was brought up at the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, and after having been occupied in some business engagement in the city, entered Hoxton Academy as a student for the ministry, and there passed with credit his college course. In the year 1800, he received an invitation to become the pastor of Brookside Chapel, Derby, and he continued to occupy the position of pastor there till the day of his death, growing in the esteem and respect of all around him year by year, till it may be truly said, that no inhabitant of Derby was held in more regard by his fellow-townsmen. As a minister of the Gospel, he was exceedingly successful; his talents considerable; his sermons were remarkable, not so much for brilliancy of imagination as for their strong sound sense; his deep and unquestioned piety and ardour in the cause of Christ gave him great influence. In a eulogistic notice of the deceased, the *Derby Reporter* says:—

As a religious man, Mr. Gawthorn was neither a latitudinarian nor a bigot. He differed most widely from many of the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, but he would not rob one of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of a single civil right on account of his religion. He was as loud in his demand for equal justice to them as to himself. As a Dissenter, he believed the establishment, by the State, of any religion, to be opposed to the spirit of the New Testament; but to questions of the Church of England he breathed a spirit of warm affection and enlarged liberality. We are aware that this assertion may occasion surprise to some. In his opposition to Church-rates, and certain measures which have occasionally been brought into the house, Mr. Gawthorn has, in bye-gone days, expressed himself warmly and in strong language. This has been represented as bigotry and bitterness. But never was a greater mistake made. His love of truth and justice made him feel; and the perfect honesty of his character made him say just what he felt. But having said it, he breathed no other spirit than friendship, he wished nothing but good for those from whom he differed. Indeed, he always made a distinction between wrong and wrong-doers, between what he considered unsound principles and those who held them; and while to the former he gave no quarter, to the latter he cherished no ill-will. Nothing delighted him more than to be able to join with Christians of other denominations in the promotion of great and good objects. The platform of the Bible Society was just the thing for him, because it was the nursing-place of Christian union, and that institution ever found in him a warm and consistent advocate. In almost all the Nonconformist pulpits in the town he has occasionally officiated; and was ever ready to take his part in pleading for the school and missionary institutions of other churches as well as his own. The general estimate formed of his worth by the body of Christians to which he belonged, may be judged of by the fact that a few years ago he was elected by the Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union to be its chairman. This is the highest honour which the body is capable of conferring on any of its members, and though from feeble health at the time he declined the honour, the appointment shows that his brethren had not been unobservant of his consistent course.

M. AUGUSTE COMTE, the chief of the Positive School of Philosophy, with whose principal work the English public were made acquainted, a few years ago, in translations by Miss Martineau and Mr. Lewis, died at Paris a few days since of enlargement of the heart, after three months' illness. He retained his faculties, and continued at his work to the very end, being engaged in writing only an hour before his death. For many years he was accustomed to promulgate his peculiar opinions by the delivery of gratuitous lectures on certain sections of his "Positive Philosophy," every Sunday for six months in the year. His writings are very numerous, and were composed with the greatest rapidity; the whole of the first volume of his "Philosophy," amounting to some 900 pages, having cost him little more than three months' labour. As a philosopher, Comte was a Materialist. In the words of a recent critic, "He resolutely ignores the entire spiritual side of man, and confines philosophy to the mere realms of sense. He looks to the region of the finite to discern the infinite; and because he does not succeed, he denies the infinite altogether. Because he easily eliminates God from the domain of chemistry and mathematics, he concludes also that he has eliminated him from the realm of existence altogether. Because God is not a sensible fact, he infers that he is also a rational falsity." The doctrines of Comte, however, are far too speculative in their character, and too repugnant to the religious instincts of the English nation, to make much progress here.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE APPEARANCE OF OLD AGE DEFERRED.—We for some years past have noticed that grey hair is now no criterion of age, for it makes its appearance upon both old and young. When the hair is thus prematurely grey we see no objection to its deficiency being hidden by artificial means; for this purpose many plans have been adopted, all more or less successful, no doubt. We are, however, assured that Mr. Alexander Ross, of 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has been more successful than any others in his art, for after the application of his Dye it is utterly impossible to tell whether the colour produced be natural or artificial, so perfect is their effect.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 8, at 3, Mansel-villas, Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE STEWART (Mitcham), of a daughter.
Sept. 10, at Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. ADDERLEY, of a son.
Sept. 11, at Portchester-square, the wife of W. BEVAN, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5, at the Congregational Church, Hayton, Lancashire, by the Rev. Edward GILES, MORTON SPARKE, Esq., of Liverpool, third son of J. G. SPARKE, M.D., of Finbury, London, to LYDIA, second daughter of WILLIAM BARKER, Esq., of Hayton.
Sept. 8, at the English Presbyterian Church, Bryanstone-square, by the Rev. William Chalmers, A.M., ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq., eldest son of JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., of Farnham's-inn, and Ravenswood, Croydon, Surrey, to CHARLOTTE CHURCHILL,

eldest daughter of ANDREW PERSTON, Esq., of Kensington-park-gardens.

Sept. 10, at the Old Chapel, Dukinfield, by the Rev. R. B. Aspland, CHARLES JAMES, eldest son of JOHN HYDE, Esq., of that place, to BERTHA, youngest daughter of the late JEREMIAH LEES, Esq., of Kelsall-house, Stalybridge.

DEATHS.

May 10, at Meerut, deeply lamented, Veterinary Surgeon CHARLES JOHN DAWSON, Bengal Artillery, and ELIZA, his wife, both murdered by the rebel troopers of the 1st Cavalry.

June 4, killed by the mutineers, at Jhansi, Lieutenant FREDERICK HENRY TURNBULL, Esq., of the Bengal Artillery, son of MONTAGU HENRY TURNBULL, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 5, killed by the mutineers, at Jhansi, Capt. JOHN DUNLOP, commanding the left wing of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, son of the late Colonel WILLIAM DUNLOP, of the Bengal Army, aged thirty-four.

June 8, killed in action, while leading a party of the 75th Regiment at the taking of the 24-pr. battery, on the day of his arrival before Delhi, Captain JOHN WESTON DELAMAIN, of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Colonel JOHN DELAMAIN, C.B., formerly commanding at Agra, aged twenty-nine.

June 14, killed at Gwalior, by the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Lieutenant Bengal Artillery, and commanding a battery in the Contingent; also shot by the mutineers, at the same time, Mrs. JANE EMILY WILSON, his wife, and ROBERT, their infant son. Their only other child, a daughter, escaped.

Killed in the mutiny at Bhyran Ghaat, in Oude, Lieutenant JOSEPH CUDDEBT LONGUEVILLE CLARKE, of the 67th Regiment Bengal Army, Assistant-Commissionary in Oude, and second in command of the 3rd Regiment Oude Irregulars, in his twenty-eight year.

Sept. 5, at Canton, near Cardiff, Mr. THOS. THOMAS, father of the Rev. THOMAS THOMAS, D.D., President of Pontypool College, aged eighty-five.

Sept. 6, at Barbourne-terrace, Worcester, deeply lamented, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. WILLIAM DOVEY, and third daughter of the late Mr. CHARLES RICHARDS, of the same city.

Sept. 6, at the Chapel House, Higher Broughton, Manchester, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, SARAH, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. GILCHRIST WILSON, aged fifty-three.

Sept. 6, at Derby, the Rev. JAMES GAWTHORN, for fifty-seven years the pastor of the Congregational Church in that town, in his eighty-third year.

Sept. 8, suddenly, the beloved wife of GEORGE IVE CORNER, Esq., of Upper Norwood.

Sept. 8, at his residence, 2, Brunswick-terrace, Trinity-square, Southwark, RUSSELL PONTIFEX, Esq. He was baptised at Church-street, Blackfriars, upwards of sixty years since, and was for many years, an active deacon of that church, aged eighty-two.

Sept. 8, at Douglas, Sir DIGBY MACKWORTH, Bart., of Elen Uske, Monmouthshire.

Sept. 8, at his residence, 3, Lennox-place, Brighton, THOMAS DYKE, Esq., of Doctor's-commons, London, in his eighty-fourth year.

Sept. 9, at Lowestoft, by a fall from the pier, CHARLES S. J. HAWTAYNE, Vice-Admiral of the Red, aged seventy-five.

Sept. 9, at Morley, JUDITH, widow of the Rev. THOMAS CLOUGH, Independent minister, New Chapel, Morley, aged ninety.

Sept. 10, at Glenarm, FRANCIS D. FINLAY, Esq., proprietor of the *Northern Whig*.

Sept. 11, at Bedford, Captain FREDERICK TROLLOPE, of the Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral TROLLOPE, C.B., aged thirty-six.

Sept. 12, at Pontefract, WILLIAM MOXON, Esq., J.P., one of the directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

Sept. 14, after two days' severe illness, JOSHUA, third son of Mr. DAVID JONES, Brighton-street, Seacombe, aged four years.

At his residence, 16, Brunswick-terrace, Brunswick-road, Camberwell, after much suffering from compound fracture of the thigh, Mr. JOHN HAY, formerly of Glasgow, aged fifty-four.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The satisfactory view taken of the news from India does not seem to be shared in by the Stock Exchange. The receipt of the telegraphic intelligence was followed by dullness on Monday, and to-day the funds continue flat. The limited speculation now in progress is consequently for a decline, and the public are not investing to any important extent. The market, therefore, presents a dull and rather heavy aspect, and very few transactions have taken place. To-day there was a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mainly induced by the gloomy commercial intelligence from the continent and New York. An increased demand for money in the Stock Exchange, in connexion with the fortnightly settlement in shares, also operated on the unfavourable side. On two or three of the principal English railway stocks very high rates were paid. On Government securities the current rate was 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with an increased demand. In the discount market the demand was moderate, Consols are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ for Money, and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ buyers for Account. Exchequer Bills are 7s. to 3s. dis.

Foreign Stocks are dull and rather heavy. Portuguese Three per Cents. are 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish Deferred, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Turkish Six per Cents., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95.

Rather numerous transactions have been entered into in the Railway Share Market, but chiefly in connexion with the settlement. Prices, however, have in almost all instances shown a downward tendency.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares are buoyant. Bank of London are at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18. London and Westminster, 47. Oriental Bank, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Union of London, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Miscellaneous Share Market business rules inactive. London General Omnibus Company are 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. National Discount Company, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Australian Land, 32.

The imports of the precious metals during the week amount to 200,000*l.*, and the exports to about 260,000*l.* Silver continues to be withdrawn from the continent, and gold is sent there almost daily but the particulars are not known.

The progress of the panic in the New York stock-market reported by the *Arabia* is such as has never been previously witnessed in any commercial city.

A further average fall of from 10 to 20 per cent. had occurred in all the principal railway stocks in addition to that of like magnitude announced by the previous steamer, and there are several descriptions which are now not worth a quarter of the price at which they stood at the beginning of the year, although the market was then thought to have suffered from a long period of undue depression. The mercantile failures had been comparatively few. Thus far they had comprised Bebee and Co., bullion brokers, an old and respectable firm; J. H. Prentice and Sons, fur dealers; Adams and Buckingham, grain factors; and Breese, Kneeland, and Co., locomotive builders, the last holding a large quantity of railway securities taken for work executed. The failure of the Ohio Trust Company had not been followed by the anticipated disasters at Cincinnati. The committee of investigation of the Michigan Southern Railway had held their first meeting. A large meeting of railway managers had likewise been arranged, with the view of concerting various general measures of economy and reform.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week present nothing for remark. At Manchester there has been a good home demand. Prices are well maintained in the Birmingham iron market, and in the woollen districts the transactions have been on a full average scale.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was moderate activity. The number of ships reported inward was 206, being fifty-four less than in the previous week. These included twenty-six with cargoes of grain, rice, &c., six with cargoes of coffee, eleven with cargoes of sugar, three with cargoes of fruit, and one from Shanghai with 7,120 packages of tea and 995 bales of silk. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 120, including twelve in ballast, showing an increase of four.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Consols for Account | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut |
| New 3 per Cent. | 90½ | Shut | Shut | 91½ | — | — |
| Annuities | 90½ | Shut | Shut | 21½ | 21½ | — |
| India Stock | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut |
| Bank Stock | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut |
| Exchequer-bis. | 5 dis | 7 dis | 4 dis | 7 dis | 7 dis | 3 dis |
| India Bonds | — | 20 dis | — | — | 23 dis | — |
| Long Annuities | Shut | Shut | Shut | Shut | — | — |

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th day of Sept., 1857.

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £25,311,410 |
| Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| Other Securities | 3,450,900 |
| Gold Coin & Bullion | 10,886,410 |
| Silver Bullion | — |
| | £25,311,410 |

| BANKING DEPARTMENT. | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 |
| Reserve | 3,893,251 |
| Public Deposits | 7,087,314 |
| Other Deposits | 9,360,219 |
| Seven Day and other | 771,332 |
| | £35,665,116 |
| Sept. 10, 1857. | M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier. |

Friday, September 11, 1857.

HARDING, W., Lewisham and Margate, builder, Sept. 23, Oct. 23; solicitors, Mr. Towne, Broad-street-buildings, and Mr. Towne, Margate.

WARD, G., Sandgate, Kent, hotel keeper, Sept. 24, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Chesham, and Mr. Wightwick, Folkestone.

GILL, H., Gloucester-crescent-north, Porchester-square, Baywater, merchant, Sept. 23, Oct. 23; solicitor, Mr. Edwards, Coleman-street.

DIPHOE, S. P., St. Leonard's-on-Sea, grocer, Sept. 23, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane.

TAYLOR, T., Osborne-place, Blackheath, tea-dealer, Sept. 24, Oct. 23; solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Quality-Court, Chancery-lane.

SMALL, E., St. Gregory, Canterbury, plumber, Sept. 17, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Son, St. Swin's-lane.

SMITH, J. P., Coventry-street, Haymarket, tea-dealer, Sept. 23, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane.

MARSHALL, T. J., Bishopgate-street-Without, engineer, Sept. 23, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane.

BADHAM, J., Hillingdon and Ruislip, builder, Sept. 25, Oct. 30; solicitors, Messrs. Poole and Gamlin, Gray's-inn-square.

GUTTERIDGE, T., Wilton, near Salisbury, innkeeper, Sept. 25, Oct. 30; solicitor, Mr. Gilham, Bartlett's-buildings.

SCRUBY, J., Bishopstortford, grocer, Sept. 25, Oct. 30; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Dobree, Hart-street, Broomsbury.

HALL, R., and Hyde, T., Dudley, Worcestershire, mill-manufacturers, Sept. 25, Oct. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Caldwell and Canning, Dudley, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

SAYER, H. H., Bristol, corn factor, Sept. 22, Nov. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

HAMILTON, J., and R., Halifax, wireworkers, Sept. 24, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell, Philbrick, and Foster, Halifax.

BURKE, R., Manchester, bookseller, Sept. 25, Oct. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Higon and Robinson, Manchester.

WHITE, W., Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, grocer, Oct. 2 and 28; solicitors, Mr. Foster, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Messrs. Bolding and Simpson, Gracechurch-street.

Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MELROSE, J., and HUSSEY, T. E., Hatton-garden, iron-founders, September 25, October 29; solicitors, Messrs. Crossley and Burn, Lombard-street.

CHANDLER, J., the elder, Epson, brewer, September 25, October 29; solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Stenning, and Croft, Basinghall-street.

DEAN, T., Barnes, Surrey, scrivener, September 24, November 8; solicitors, Messrs. Roy and Cartwright, Lothbury.

NASH, A., Everett-square, Brunswick-square, builder, Sep-

tember 25, October 30; solicitors, Messrs. Bolding and Simpson, Gracechurch-street.

DEACON, W. E., High-street, Gosport, draper, September 25, October 30; solicitors, Messrs. Low, Chancery-lane.

VINCENT, G., Mistle, Essex, beer-house keeper, September 25, October 30; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Colchester.

FRANCIS, T., Lamb-place, Kingsland-road, timber merchant, September 24, October 30; solicitor, Mr. Jones, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, City.

WYLD, J. H., Bristol, wine merchant, September 28, Nov. 2; solicitor, Mr. Taddy, Bristol.

SPENCER, J. B., Halifax, joiner, October 1 and 23; solicitor, Messrs. Wavell, Philbrick, and Foster, Halifax.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.

We had a moderate show of new English wheat this morning, and factors commenced by asking 2s advance, which was obtained on samples of red, but the trade was dull for other descriptions. Old and foreign held at about 1s to 2s advance on last Monday's rates. For flour higher prices asked, Norfolk fetching 42s from needy buyers. American barrels also about 1s dearer. There was more inquiry for new English malted barley at 1s to 2s advance, but distilling and grinding were as quoted. Beans firm at our quotations, but peas dearer, English white fetching 3s to 4s more money. The supply of oats continues good, the bulk coming chiefly from Russia, and the demand for good corn is well maintained. Linseed and cakes both in good request at advancing prices.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | s. s. | | s. s. |
| Wheat | | Wheat | |
| Essex and Kent, Red | 57 to 61 | Dantzic | 63 to 73 |
| Ditto White | 60 63 | Konigsberg, Red | 50 66 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | | Pomeranian, Red | 48 63 |
| Yorkshire Red | — | Rostock | 48 63 |
| Scotch | 40 48 | Danish and Holstein | 40 48 |
| Rye | 38 40 | East Friesland | 42 44 |
| Barley, malted | 42 45 | Petersburg | 52 58 |
| Distilling | 34 36 | Riga and Archangel | — |
| Malt (pale) | 74 76 | Polish Odessa | 50 53 |
| Beans, Mazagan | — | Marianopol | 54 58 |
| Ticks | — | Taganrog | — |
| Harrow | — | Egyptian | 44 46 |
| Pigeon | — | American (U.S.) | 56 64 |
| Peas, White | 45 48 | Barley, Pomeranian | 34 40 |
| Grey | 42 44 | Konigsberg | — |
| Maple | 42 44 | Danish | 33 36 |
| Boilers | 46 50 | Danish | 33 36 |
| Tares (English new) | 36 38 | East Friesland | 22 24 |
| Foreign | 36 42 | Egyptian | 22 24 |
| Oats (English feed) | 23 27 | Odessa | 22 26 |
| Flour, town made, per | | Beans— | |
| Sack of 280lbs | 46 50 | Horse | 36 40 |
| Linseed, English | — | Pigeon | 40 42 |
| Baltic | 62 66 | Egyptian | 38 40 |
| Black Sea | 60 66 | Peas, White | 38 40 |
| Hempseed | 40 42 | Oats— | |
| Canaryseed | 90 92 | Dutch | 19 22 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | | Jahde | 19 21 |
| 112lbs. English | 70 74 | Danish | 19 21 |
| German | 50 60 | Danish, Yellow feed | 22 24 |
| French | 60 66 | Swedish | 24 25 |
| American | 60 68 | Petersburg | 22 25 |
| Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 140 | | Flour, per bar. of 196lbs. | — |
| Rape Cake, 64 lbs to 70 lbs per ton | | New York | 30 32 |
| Rapeseed, 354 lbs to 370 lbs per last | | Spanish, per sack | 54 58 |
| | | Carawayseed, per cwt. | 36 40 |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

SEEDS. Monday, Sept. 14.—The unsettled weather of the last few days has led attention to red cloverseed, and some parcels of new foreign seed have been taken at high values, equal to from 6s to 7s in warehouse here; white seed and trefol remain without variation. New canaryseed was to hand this morning of fine quality, but in short quantity, and 6s per quarter dearer.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

There was an extensive show of foreign beasts and sheep in to-day's market, but the supply of calves was limited. A full average supply of home-fet beasts was received from up-to-day from the north, but their general quality was inferior. The prime breeds were in steady request, at prices quite equal to Monday last. Otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, yet we have no actual change to notice in the quotations. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,700 short-horns; from other parts of England 470 of various breeds; from Scotland, 34 Scots; and from Ireland, 496 oxen, vid Liverpool. There was a slight falling off in the show of sheep, and most breeds come to hand in but middling condition. The mutton trade ruled steady, at last week's currency. The prime Downs sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. Prime lambs were firm in price; but inferior breeds ruled heavy. Although the supply of calves was rather limited, the veal trade ruled heavy, and prices were 2d to 4d per 8lbs lower than on Monday last. The few pigs in the market realised rather more money.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

| | s. d. s. d. | | s. d. s. d. |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 2 to 3 4 | Pr. coarse woolled | 4 2 to 4 10 |
| Second quality | 3 6 3 10 | Prime Southdown | 5 0 5 4 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 0 4 2 | Lge. coarse calves | 3 6 4 0 |
| Prime Scots, &c. | 4 4 4 8 | Prime small | 4 2 4 8 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 3 4 3 6 | Large hogs | 3 10 4 4 |
| Second quality | 3 8 4 0 | Neat sm. porkers | 4 6 5 0 |

Lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

Suckling calves, 27s. to 30s. Quarter-old store pigs, 27s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 14.

Increased supplies of each kind of meat have been on offer in these markets. Generally speaking, the trade is less active; and in some instances prices are a shade lower than last week. Pork, however, is advancing.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

| | s. d. s. d. | | s. d. s. d. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Inferior beef | 3 0 to 3 4 | Inf. mutton | 3 2 to 3 4 |
| Middling ditto | 3 6 3 8 | Middling ditto | 3 6 4 2 |
| Prime large do. | 3 10 4 0 | Prime ditto | 4 4 4 8 |
| Do. small do. | 4 2 4 4 | Veal | 3 4 4 6 |
| Large pork | 3 8 4 4 | Small pork | 4 6 5 2 |

Lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Sept. 15.

TEA.—The market continues buoyant, but the transactions are limited. Fine black leaf oolong are at 1s 8d to 2s 3d, and common oolong 14d per lb. The next public sales are announced for the 22nd inst.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of business has been done and prices rule firmer, and the market generally has an improved appearance. A fair quantity is announced for public competition during the week. In the refined market the demand has improved. Fair tilters realise 60s 6d to 60s per cwt.

COFFEE.—There are very few parcels on offer, but fine qualities of plantation realise a slight improvement. Other descriptions are firm, at previous values.

RICE.—There is a better inquiry for the fine qualities, and holders are firm, full values being in most instances current.

RUM.—The market is steady, at previous rates. Fine Jamaica sold for 4s 6d per proof gallon.

SALT-PETRE.—The market is dull, and but little variation in prices can be quoted.

TALLOW.—The transactions have been limited, and prices are rather in favour of buyers. P.Y.C. on the spot, 61s 6d to 62s; and last three months, 59s 6d to 59s 9d per cwt. Home-melted is steady.

PROVISIONS. Monday, Sept. 14.—There was an active demand for nearly all kinds of Irish butter in the past week, and

a large business done; prices were 1s to 2s per cwt. higher, and the market healthy. Best foreign was 2s per cwt. cheaper, and not quite so much in request. Of bacon the supply of fresh and prime quality was barely sufficient for all wants, and prices in consequence 2s per cwt. dearer. Hams, prime and of small size, were scarce, and wanted. Lard easier to sell.

TALLOW. Monday, Sept. 14.—Our market continues very firm, and prices generally are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted to day at 62s 6d per cwt. Rough Fat 3s 5d per 8lbs.

OILS. Monday, Sept. 14.—Linseed oil is tolerably firm, at 39s 6d to 39s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Cocoa-nut is firm, at 49s 6d to 51s; Rape, 49s to 52s 6d; Palm, 42s to 46s 6d. Tallow oil is quoted at 41s, and lard oil 70s. Olive is again dearer. Gallipoli, 60s to 61s; Spanish, 59s. Spermin is active, at 92s to 93s. Other oils are steady. Turpentine is tolerably firm.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 14.—The arrival of potatoes, coastwise and by railway, continues good, and in excellent condition. Generally speaking the demand is steady at full prices. York regents, 5s to 6s; shaws, 4s to 5s; middlings, 3s to 3s 6d per cwt. No foreign potatoes came to hand last week.

WOOL. Monday, Sept. 14.—Although the supply in the market is very moderate, the demand, since our last report, both for home use and export, has fallen off. Nevertheless, holders generally are very firm, and prices are well supported. Merchants have great confidence in reference to the future value of wool.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 14.—The trade for new hops remains about the same as last week, purchasers only buying for their immediate orders. The continued wet weather will tend to make good samples scarce, and consequently prices for such descriptions will be fully maintained. The duty is now estimated at 200,000.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 1.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 70s to 75s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; superior clover, 90s to 100s; inferior ditto, 85s to 100s; straw, 20s to 25s per load of 36 trusses.

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| | |
|---|----------|
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Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatic dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Witherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

GREAT SELLING OFF of one of the LARGEST LINENDRAPERS' STOCKS in all LONDON.

EXPIRATION OF LEASES, with notice to reinstate and divide the Houses. The Leases having expired of those extensive premises, 105 and 106, High-street, Borough (the well-known Linendrapery Establishment, now in the occupation of Messrs. Brooks and Co.), they have had notice from the landlords to immediately re-instate and divide the shops; they are therefore compelled to SELL OFF the whole of their EXTENSIVE STOCKS, amounting to more than 30,000l. worth of goods; and as the workmen commence rebuilding the walls in three weeks, an enormous reduction must be made on every article, in order to dispose of this great bulk of goods by that time.

For convenience of sale, the goods have been lotted to save the time of measuring, and whole lengths of such goods as Calicoes, Long Cloths, &c., will be sold in the length of twenty to thirty yards, at 3s. to 5s. the length.

Many Dresses will be tied up in lots of three or four dresses, and sold for little more than the price of a single dress.

Whole pieces of Linen will be sold for 12s. and 15s. the piece, and Table-cloths, three or four together, of various sizes for 5s. or 6s. the lot.

As the goods must necessarily be sold in so short a time, persons are invited at the early part of the sale who can buy to the amount of a few pounds.

Persons in the trade are invited, as, at the prices to be named, large profits can be realised in selling the goods in the ordinary way.

This great Sale commences on MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, on the premises, Nos. 105 and 106, High-street, Borough, facing Union-street, being three minutes' walk straight from London-bridge.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.

Families waited on daily.

BECKINGHAM'S NEROLINE, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, tetter, &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mothers nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectually softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

Prepared only by Beckingham and Co., Birmingham; and sold in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by Hues, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham; Bagott, Dudley Highway, Walsall; Kimberly, Bilston; Cook, 134, Chester-road; Lynch, Market Manchester; and all Chemists.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—By using HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, the Week's Washing for a Family may be done in three hours with positive certainty. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. Boil the clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. Don't condemn the thing untried.

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and sold by Grocers and Druggists, in Penny Packets. Wholesale in London by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Oatfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street. More Agents Wanted. Manufactory, Boston.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Instant restoration of hearing, guaranteed and experienced by one consultation, without operation or instruments. Dr. Watters, Consulting Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, pledges himself to cure Deafness of forty or fifty years, by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The Dispensary Monthly Reports show the daily cures, affording startling and magical relief. A BOOK published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage stamps. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four every day.

HERMETICALLY SEALED INODOROUS

PORTABLE WATER-CLOSETS and COMMODORES, for the sick room, ships' cabins, &c., 1l. 2s., 2l. 4s., and 3l.; also the Patent Hermetically-sealed Pan, with self-acting valve, for affixing to the seats of places in gardens, preventing the return of cold air or effluvia (a carpenter can fix it in two hours). Price 1l. Prospectuses, with engravings, sent for one post stamp.—At FYFE and Co.'s Sanitary Depot, 46, Leicester-square. Orders by post attended to.

THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vaunted nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbart, Publisher, 49, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

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PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

The surprising efficacy of these PILLS in all derangements of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, is truly wonderful. They are especially recommended for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Ague, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Piles, Tic Doloré, Scurvy, Skin Eruptions, &c.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.
Copy of a letter from Mrs. Hadwick, wife of Mr. Hadwick, Boot Maker, West-street, Alford, Lincolnshire, dated Oct. 4, 1856, To Mr. Page Woodcock.

Sir,—I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to forward you my humble testimony to the wonderful effects of your celebrated Wind Pills. For seventeen years I was a sufferer from Wind and a complication of disorders, scarcely enjoying a day's health during the whole time. I had heard of your Pills, but with them, as with other patent Medicines, I was very sceptical. I never would have anything to do with them; but hearing so much about them at different times, I was induced to try, and in trying found so much benefit that I persevered with them, and I now enjoy the best of health, which I attribute to your Pills. Their health-restoring power is wonderful: I cannot with language set a value on them.

Mrs. HADWICK.
These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 23, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Sold in London at 95, Farringdon-street; 10, Bow Church-yard; 67, St. Paul's; 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.
This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

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To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

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This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are everywhere performed by this excellent remedy.

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Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard your wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed Asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obdurate cases.

(Signed) W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

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Middleton, near Manchester.

Sir,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

G. STRINGER.

Witness, M. Luch, Chemist, Market-street.

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From S. Pearsall, Esq., her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Litchfield Cathedral, Litchfield.

GENTLEMEN,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.

S. PEARSALL.

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, containing Antacid and Soda tive Properties, effectually prevent irregularity of the bowels.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom.

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A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the Complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnat bites and the stings of insects generally. In the process of shaving, it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the words "Dr. Locock's Cosmetic" on the Government stamp, outside the wrapper Sold by all respectable chemists.

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A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared INDIA RUBBER, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at

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EDWARD COCK, of Guy's Hospital, and many other medical men of eminence, have recognised the diploma of Mr. ANDREW FRESKO, as a Surgeon-Dentist. His improved incorrodible mineral teeth and flexible gums resemble nature so perfectly that they cannot be detected in any light, while mastication and articulation are fully guaranteed. They can be fixed on the most tender gums without springs or wires of any description, and no painful extraction of roots required. Mr. A. F. may be consulted (gratis) daily at 513, Oxford-street, where he has practised for many years. His charges are more moderate than those generally advertised. Children's teeth attended to and regulated at 10s. per annum, including stopping and scaling.—513, New Oxford-street.

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are not only indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as highly conducive to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant Bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, render it indispensable to every toilet.

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has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE has FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

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"Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

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GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE. The extraordinary effect produced by its use on dry Heads of Hair, where there is a want of tone and deficiency of natural support in the nutritive tubes of the hair, is well known. It not only causes the young, short, tender hair to grow up strong, but also prevents the hair from falling off or becoming grey.

The numerous cases of restoration of the hair after having fallen off and partial baldness are truly astonishing.

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COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s. Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 13, Titchborne-street; Twinberrow, 2, Edward's-street, Portman-square; Griffin, 181, Strand; Saunders, 315a, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 106, Oxford-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

A FACT for PHYSIOLOGISTS.

It is a singular fact that in this enlightened age and country the treatment usually adopted by the faculty, in cases of Dyspepsia (Indigestion), is the result of a false theory, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the Physiology of the Stomach and Digestive Organs; and is in most instances calculated to establish and confirm the malady it is intended to remove.

The Secretary of the Nottingham Botanic Institute will feel a pleasure in forwarding (free) to all applicants the excellent Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, recently discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia; and communicated to the Institute by that distinguished Botanist. The Medical Reform Society (at whose cost these announcements appear) wish it to be frankly and distinctly understood that they will not, in any shape, nor under any circumstances whatever, accept any contribution, fee, or gratuity for this recipe; the object of the Society being to demonstrate the superiority of the Botanic over every other practice of medicine, and in return only desire that those who may be signally benefited by it, will forward to the Society a statement of the case, and thus aid with facts in accelerating the present movement in favour of Medical Reform.

Enclose directed envelope to the Secretary, Botanic Institute, Nottingham.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 31s., which saves 11s.; and in 54 cases, whereby there is a saving of 11. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 14, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION,

Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Acidity or Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, &c., is DR. BRIGHT'S CAMO MILE and DANDELION PILLS, composed of the pure extracts, combined with the mildest vegetable aperient and aromatic tonics. Ladies of a delicate constitution need not hesitate to make use of them, as they have been prescribed with the greatest success for more than forty years. The extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Bright's Medicine has induced unprincipled persons to sell injurious imitations. The Proprietor, therefore, cautions the public that the signature of his wholesale agents, Beekingham and Co., Birmingham, is upon the Government Stamp.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. each, by Ashton, 154, Sloane-street, London; Lynch, 68, Market-street, Manchester; Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull; Balkwell and Son, Plymouth; Hobson, 45, Horse Fair, Birmingham; and all respectable dealers in Patent Medicines, or a box sent free by post upon receipt of fourteen postage stamps.

RUPTURES

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOCMAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq.; Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

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Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

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Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI- COSE, VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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